

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

VOLUME XLVIII. NUMBER 21.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2474.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

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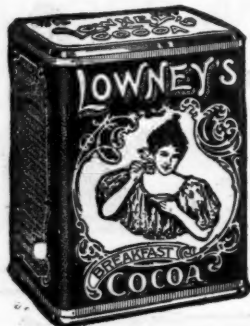
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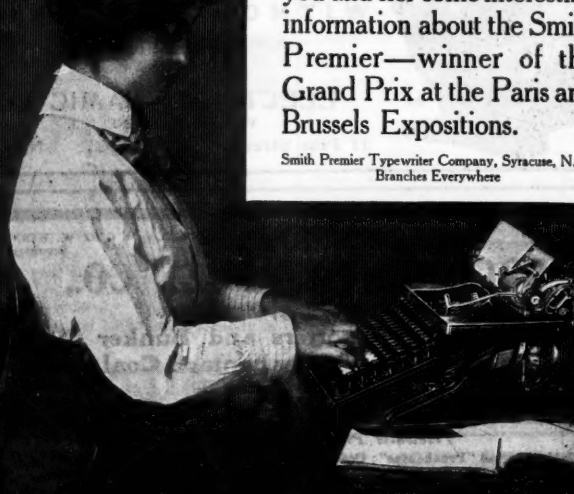
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Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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## WILL MR. STOREY HELP MR. DICKINSON?

Having so long accused the anti-imperialists of visionary schemes and misty generalizations as to the duty of the United States toward the natives of the Philippines, we are now going to give them a chance to show what they can do in the way of constructive statesmanship. We shall ask Mr. Moorfield Storey, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, and others of their school to read carefully the following remarks of the Secretary of War in his report to the President on conditions in the Moro country, and then suggest a plan by which independent government can be given to the natives which will insure to the Moros complete freedom and to the Filipinos complete freedom, and yet prevent collisions between them and the subjugation of one race by the other.

The Secretary frankly confesses he is puzzled and we take the liberty of supposing that he will welcome recommendations and suggestions fitted to the problem, especially any coming from that section of the country where so many gentlemen live who could settle, or think they could settle, in a few minutes the troublesome questions which have arisen in the Philippines. If any of the gentlemen we have named will send their suggestions to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, they will be printed and turned over to the Secretary of War with our most distinguished consideration. It is easy enough for Mr. Storey or Mr. Mead to throw bricks, but will they be equally eager to offer a well-thought-out practical plan to deal with a situation which the Secretary of War candidly admits is beyond his powers of administration?

In his report to the President Mr. Dickinson says: "The Moro Province presents great difficulty. There are about 500,000 Moros and Pagans living in the area confined geographically to the Sulu group, the Lake Lanao Basin, the Rio Grande Valley, and inhabiting numerous points near the mouths of small rivers and in protected bays along the coast line of the Zamboanga Peninsula and the southern coast of Mindanao, reaching to the Gulf of Davao. In this area, principally in the vicinity of Zamboanga and Dapitan, with small villages at Iligan, Jolo, Cotabato, Davao, Caraga, Banganga and Cateel, there are about 50,000 Christian Filipinos, many of whom have gone there in recent years. The Moros are Mohammedans, and are firmly fixed in their religious belief. They are warlike, manly, independent, and have a strong hostility to the Filipinos. They have no conception of a republican form of government. The only government which they know is autocratic. They are peaceful now, because they have been subjected to military power and are controlled with firmness and justice, which they appreciate. "The main province of our Army among the Moros is merely to keep the peace among them. They would have to be essentially recreated to make of them an integral governing part of a republican government uniting them with the Filipinos. If Filipino independence is to be postponed until such a condition can be brought about, then its realization is so remote as to make it not worth while now being contemplated. If, on the other hand, a separate government for and by the Moros be erected, it is certain that it would be but a short time before they would be taken by some other nation unless the United States should extend its protectorate over them."

What the Secretary says bears out the contentions of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and there can be no reasonable doubt as to the fact. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, Secretary of the Interior Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippines, and others who have lived in and explored the Moro country and understand the conditions which affect the future relations of the Mohammedans

of Mindanao and the Christian Filipinos hold the same view. As far back as May 25, 1908, in an editorial entitled, "Our Duty to the Moros," based upon the annual report of Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, governor of the Moro Province, we said that "the attempt to impose upon the Mohammedan Moros our ideas of Western civilization may be a continued source of friction. Religious fanaticism is behind much of their sullenness and recalcitrance." If we should now give the Filipinos and the Moros independent governments this religious fanaticism would necessarily be a source of continued friction between the two races. Before any of the anti-militarist gentlemen sit down to whip their theories into a working plan of administration, they should send to the War Department and get that report of General Bliss, which is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. Unfortunately our military authorities are subject to the criticism of a class of men who mistake their self-opinionated ignorance for superior intelligence and virtue, and who assume that their theories as to the government of an alien people on the other side of the globe are more worthy of consideration than the observation of trained observers on the spot, who are as intelligent and honorable as their critics, to claim no more for them.

## OVERWORKING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It would seem that a serious condition of affairs is developing in the National Guard, incident to the National Militia law and the increased time now demanded of officers and men. To the minority of officers whose business will permit of their giving the extra time and study necessary to bring them up to War Department standards the large amount of work demanded makes little or no difference. To the subordinate officers, however, who compose the large majority, it makes a vast difference, and many of them are finding that they cannot devote the required time, and are gradually resigning. Many most desirable officers have endeavored to meet the new conditions, but simply cannot, and this is especially true in the New York National Guard, which is recognized as the leading force of state troops.

There will be many resignations, especially in the Coast Artillery branch, and all arms of the Service will be affected. What with problems to study, technical work, drill, paper work, schools for officers, etc., it is simply impossible for a business man to give the time required for military work. Even if the Militia Pay bill becomes a law it will not lighten the work now demanded of officers, but will probably increase their responsibilities.

As one of the best informed officers said: "The War Department and Congress have been very much misled by a few National Guard officers, who have made themselves prominent for some years past, in asserting that the National Guard could practically do almost anything the War Department asked to make the citizen soldier nearly a professional. Most of these officers were holding pay positions in the National Guard, and were doing nothing else for a living, and, of course, have nothing else to do but issue orders, which is quite different from carrying them out."

"Some of the other officers, eager in making it known that the National Guard could do everything expected to perfect itself for the first line of defense, were, of course, officers of leisure or some with an ax to grind. The officers who have to do the real work were never consulted. How many colonels of regiments and captains of companies of experience, without any selfish motives at stake, were ever consulted on the so-called transformation of the National Guard? Was their opinion ever asked as to what it was possible to accomplish as business men? It certainly was not, for if it had been there would have been plain truths told of the limitations of officers and men in giving up their time."

"While we all want to do the best we can, we cannot perform impossibilities. It would be a splendid thing for the country if we could give up one-half our time to the military and the other half to work. A few can perhaps, but the great mass cannot. Not only are commissioned officers resigning, but many valued non-commissioned officers are taking their discharges when their time is out and refuse to re-enlist. Many of them are also requesting reduction to the ranks."

"I and many other subordinate officers with no selfish interests at stake still hold to the belief that the National Guard, first and foremost, should be considered a state force. Make it uniform in drill, equipment, etc.; detail Army officers to help in the instruction, lighten the work, and consult the subordinate officers, who know what can be performed and what cannot."

"I am afraid that before long there will be a serious awakening as to the real facts; and the burden now bearing the best element down will have to be lightened."

We have heard similar statements from many other competent officers of the National Guard who know whereof they speak, and if delegates from National Guard organizations were instructed, when attending National Guard conventions, to voice the honest sentiment of the majority of the officers of their organizations and to meeting the new condition of things, much good would result.

The General Staff is experiencing considerable difficulty in selecting four officers to be detailed to Japan to study the Japanese language. There are seventeen candidates for these places, with rank ranging from second lieutenant to that of major. Some of the most highly educated officers in the Service are among the candidates. Although the time has arrived for the selection of officers for the detail, there is considerable opposition in the

General Staff to the scheme of sending officers to Japan or any other foreign country to study languages. It is urged that the Army cannot spare officers for such purpose. Especially is the Army at the present time in need of the home services of men who are qualified for such duty. It would not be surprising if the plan for a detail of officers to Japan for this purpose was abandoned for the time being.

The rapidly diminishing membership in the homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers, to which the inspecting officer refers in his last annual report, suggests that the time is not far distant when some, if not most, of the ten branches will be without sufficient inmates to justify their continuance. A net loss of more than one thousand in a year in a total membership of about twenty-six thousand indicates the inroads time is making upon those who are scattered among the homes. The inquiry naturally arises, then, as to the disposition that will be made of the homes when their usefulness for harboring Volunteer veterans shall have passed. The branches are situated as follows: Eastern Branch, Togus, Me.; North-western Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kas.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S.D.; Pacific Branch, Santa Monica, Cal.; Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn.; Southern Branch, Hampton, Va.; Marion Branch, Marion, Ind.; Danville Branch, Danville, Ill., and Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio. Ten states, it will be seen, are in the above list. These homes represent a large outlay of money and the application of wise methods of administration. It would seem to be a pity to turn them over to general purposes, wholly foreign to military uses, and perhaps our Army authorities may evolve a plan by which they may be utilized to form centers of military instruction. Each branch not needed for old soldiers might be equipped for a military school, and for that purpose maintained at government expense. Young men are educated for the different professions and trades by such universities as Yale, Harvard, Columbia, etc., at a charge far below what it costs the institution to give the instruction, the large endowments making this low rate possible. In the state universities, through moneys appropriated from the general fund, students are prepared for different business activities at even a lower cost. But in the whole United States there is only one Military Academy supported by the National Government. In a country of ninety million people it is about time to ask whether we do not need other government schools at which the military art can be taught. These homes for disabled soldiers, when they become tenantless, would supply the Government with the buildings and grounds necessary for such military instruction, and thus the large expense, necessary, to provide these de novo, would be avoided. The situation of these homes covers the five great geographical divisions of the country. There are one in the East (Maine), four in the Middle states (Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin), two in the Western states (Kansas and South Dakota), two in the Southern states (Tennessee and Virginia) and one on the Pacific coast (California). The extent of the education to be pursued at these military schools could be settled later. It might be considered wise to aim at West Point standards of proficiency, while again it might be thought more expedient to make the schools feeders for the Military Academy, with a curriculum so excellent and comprehensive that, if their graduates did not care to continue their military studies at West Point, they would be well fitted for holding the position of officers in case of war. This is a detail that would work itself out in time. The first thing to think over is the feasibility of such a plan as we suggest, so that in a few years, when these branches of the National Home shall be thrown upon the Government's hands, there may be a well defined scheme for adapting them to future military uses.

That we are falling short of our duty in building military roads in the Philippines, and some day may have to pay roundly for our neglect, is a sentiment we find in a letter recently sent from the Philippines by an officer who returned there some weeks ago after an absence of several years, and who is peculiarly well fitted to discuss the subject. "Little is being done in the way of road building," says the letter, "though we know how the lack of roads was our sole obstacle to speedily putting down the insurrection of 1899. The ancient Romans had sense enough to build good roads through their conquered provinces. We have not." The effect of education upon the Filipinos does not appeal to him as something we should all throw up our hats over. On this he writes: "I find little change here. The Filipinos are a little more independent and aggressive. The schools are converting laborers into agitators. The whole trend of the school system is to brand labor—manual labor—as an evil, and people seek education from books in order to escape the curse of toil. That is a false system. Give them the education that is to fit them for toil, to ennoble it, and to make it a thing to be sought after for the happiness it brings. A little learning is a dangerous thing, is a saying nowhere more clearly seen than here."

It is roughly estimated that the entire project of a series of canals from Boston to Galveston will cost considerably over \$100,000,000. While it is not likely that Congress would vote the entire sum at one time, efforts will be made for continuing appropriations so that individual projects may be taken up promptly and rushed to completion. The War Department has found the Baltimore interests strongly in favor of the inland waterway.



That some prominent National Guard officers of ripe experience are very much opposed to the Federal Pay bill introduced in Congress, at least in its present shape, was very evident at the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York this week, when the retiring president, Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regiment, severely criticized the measure. Colonel Bates said: "A glance at the bill will show that the officers are very well taken care of in the matter of compensation and that a small amount of money is provided for each enlisted man. The attention of the convention is especially called to two provisions of the bill which, in my opinion, are very pernicious. The first is the provision that 'no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examinations as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board.' This, in effect, will place the appointment of officers of the National Guard in the hands of the Secretary of War and take it away from the governors of the various states. While it may be true that the officers will nominally be appointed by the governor, they will be, in reality, such officers as have passed the examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. The second section of the bill provides for the payment of about one dollar to each enlisted man for the drill; but this is a very small amount compared with the amount provided to be paid to the officers, and it would appear that this is a provision to enable the officers to draw large sums of money from the U.S. Government under the guise of paying enlisted men for performing their duty. Another objection to the bill is that as soon as the National Guard receives pay from the Federal Government they will become paid soldiers, and the War Department will insist on very much more duty being performed than is now required. The New York state delegation voted at the convention to approve the Pay bill, but the caucus of the delegates showed only a small majority in favor of the bill."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has a word of criticism for the foreign military and naval attachés, of whom it says: "We have now appearing in the press despatches from Washington a personage who always appears in them whenever questions of public defense are seriously mooted, and whose appearance in the peculiar rôle which he invariably essays in Washington is not attempted, because it would not be tolerated, in any other great capital on earth, except, perhaps, that of China. We refer to the 'prominent military attaché,' always referred to in the Washington despatches as 'an accomplished strategist,' and whose oracular utterances always bear the same burden. That is the burden of how very foolish are the American people and their Government, owing to their 'enormous resources,' etc., and the 'isolation' of this country, to concern themselves particularly about public defense, and how we really don't need to have any forts or armies, and might as well save the money they would cost, since 'a military occupation would be impossible,' owing to our 'protective isolation.' All of which recalls three pertinent facts. One is that it is easy to fool some people all the time, and especially easy to fool them by suggesting as still existing a condition which used to exist, and which the average American is prone to forget no longer exists. \* \* \* The gentlemen who give us this sort of 'don't worry' counsel are the military officers of other governments. And when we remember that the military attaché in time of peace is simply a genteel and officially tolerated spy, whose profession is to nose out the weaknesses of the land to which he is sent, we get a considerable illumination as to the real motives of these oracular utterances."

The following from the New York Sun, under the heading of "Simply Unthinkable," commends itself to us as a very neat way of puncturing one of those little bubbles of peace which many well meaning people are beginning to blow as the completion of the Panama Canal approaches and the question of fortifying that greatest of all artificial waterways is brought practically before the American people: "Two members of Congress, the Hon. David J. Foster, of Vermont, and the Hon. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, appeared before an audience in this city last week to argue against the fortification of the Panama Canal. Among the many admirable sentiments thus expressed we note, in particular, the following gem of wisdom falling from the lips of the gentleman from Burlington, Vt.: 'We need spend no time debating what we ought to do if the Powers should refuse to agree to observe the rules. Such action on the part of any one of the Powers is simply unthinkable.' A better presentation of the case against fortification could scarcely be made. And if, in the years to come, these gentlemen should prevail in their wish, and, thanks in part to the canal's not being fortified, it should be taken over by some overzealous Power in a temporary fit of abstraction and forgetfulness of 'the rules,' it will be a great pleasure and some slight consolation to send the Hon. David J. Foster to the scene of action as an unarmed committee of one to snap his fingers in the naughty Power's face and assure it that its carelessness is simply unthinkable."

In quoting from the opinions of Secretary of the Interior Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippines, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has more than once had occasion to refer to his wide acquaintance with the history and customs of the islanders. Our opinion of Mr. Worcester's knowledge is fully borne out by the tribute paid to him in the special report to the President on the Philippines by the Secretary of War. Mr. Dickinson says that Mr. Worcester has no equal in that respect as an expert on archipelago matters. A pretty good idea of the character of the ability of the men into whose hands have been placed the immediate administration of insular affairs is afforded by this quotation from the Secretary's special report: "Mr. Worcester has a more general and more exact knowledge of the Philippine Islands, their fauna, flora, resources and inhabitants than any other man, without exception. He is a mine of useful and practical information, which he is constantly turning to account for the benefit of the islands. Having a liberal education and a technical education, he has applied himself with great industry and devotion to a study of the Philippine Islands. He has seriously impaired his health in this work. While he has cultivated the *fortior in re*, rather than the *suaviter in modo*, and thus has made for himself opposition, the real good accomplished by him so far outweighs any objections that might be raised to his

somewhat aggressive ways that the latter are far outweighed in the general account."

From Headquarters, 1st Artillery District, Rhode Island National Guard, Providence, R.I., Jan. 13, Capt. Wallis F. Sweet, Adjutant, C.A.C., R.I.N.G., writes: "Referring to statement made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 10, page 372, center column, regarding record of 4th Company, C.A.C., Rhode Island National Guard, wish to add that the information has just reached this headquarters that the record made by the 4th Company, working in conjunction with the range section of the 3d Company, C.A.C., R.I.N.G., was the best made by any company in the Artillery District of Narragansett during the year. This includes the Regular companies at Forts Rodman, Adams and Greble, and the sixteen companies of Coast Artillery in the Rhode Island National Guard. The range was approximately 6,000 yards. All four shots went through the material target, 60 by 30 feet in dimensions. The deflection for the four shots was 3 yards, 2 yards, 0, 0, respectively; the over and short for the record shot was 0. The third shot carried away the upper third of the center iron support of the netting, and the fourth shot finished the center iron support, hitting it a few feet from its base. This is almost perfect shooting, and mention of it in your columns encourages these companies, and also other companies in the Artillery Reserves."

Speaking of the proposed distribution to the naval libraries of 250 copies of Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health," "Harvard, '86," says, in a very sensible letter to the New York Tribune: "I think the distribution of Eddy books to the Navy will have a most disastrous effect, provided they find any readers. I struggled with some of the literature for some time, until my mind became quite disordered and unfit for my daily tasks. I paid a visit to my doctor, but made no confession. After a careful examination of my condition he said I was suffering from mental depression. I was usually of a buoyant disposition, but in an unguarded moment was persuaded that I should feel far happier if I adopted Christian Science. I did. After a month—mental depression. I was told that I should continue. I am happy to say I did not. The Navy, I read, wants recruits and building up. Is this proposal to add Christian Science literature and their text-book in place of the good old Bible to provide new sinews? I fear not. Let them substitute Shakespeare for Christian Science and leave the rest to God and the good old Book of our forefathers, the Bible."

In the case of a private of the 5th U.S. Infantry who was tried recently by G.C.M. at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and found guilty of falsely enlisting as a single man, and who was sentenced to be confined at hard labor at his post for six months, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The reviewing authority cannot concur in the action of the court. A man who will abandon a wife and child and by means of a false oath secure a fraudulent enlistment cannot be trusted to fulfil his obligations as a soldier. The department commander believes that the retention of such a man in uniform is wrong not only to the good reputation of the Service, but also to the self-respecting soldiers who must now of necessity associate with him. Furthermore, the reviewing authority must most emphatically disapprove of the policy adopted by this court, that a soldier in confinement is entitled to receive the same compensation as a soldier occupying the honorable status of duty. The sentence, being deemed both inadequate and improper, is therefore disapproved. As a result of this miscarriage of justice, Private Gould will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

Arrangements are being made, U.S. Consul General George E. Anderson reports from Hong Kong, China, that commencing in January all ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company running between San Francisco and Hong Kong shall make their voyages by way of Manila, both outward and on their return voyages. Whether all the ships will stop at Shanghai on the outward trip as well was yet to be determined. The change of policy toward Manila is explained by the rapidly growing trade between the United States proper and the island territory, both in imports and exports. One feature is the growing disposition of people along the South China coast to visit the Philippines, particularly the mountain resort a few hours out of Manila, which has no counterpart on the China coast, certainly none near Hong Kong. The service of American ships between Hong Kong and Manila both ways will doubtless be a strong factor in bringing the Philippines and the coast closer together. The transfer of the ships of the China and Manila Steamship Company to the American flag, now arranged for, will afford additional service between Hong Kong and Manila and other Philippine ports.

Considering the cost of marksmanship in the Navy, the Savings Journal, of Washington, says: "In 1903 the yearly cost of target practice per ship was about \$50,000. It can be readily seen how this Government can spend such an amount with her new and improved type of ships. There are so many indirect expenditures connected with target practice that it is almost impossible to get at the real outlay. One of these is the deterioration of the guns. Another heavy item which is not figured in the naval appropriations is the lifeline targets—such vessels as the old ram Katahdin and the coast defense vessel Florida, used some time ago when tests were made with the new military masts, and others. Of course, after these vessels had been fired upon and injured to a great extent much money was spent for repairs, but the men had the target practice, exactly as though they were in actual warfare, and in some cases under conditions that were rather severe. When it is considered that our Navy holds the world's record for shooting with big guns, then the amount expended for such target practice seems small in consequence."

A suggestion has been put forward in England that, in the light of the threatened shortage of horses, a part of the artillery guns should be drawn by motor power, and it is said many experienced soldiers are turning to the use of artillery motors as a solution of the horse problem. The London United Service Gazette believes the time has come when the War Council should offer

inducements to inventors and motor manufacturers to evolve a suitable chassis. In other departments of military transport the motor has superseded the horse, and the tendency to widen that use seems to be marked. Another suggestion across the water has to do with the organization of a corps of veterans, to consist of ex-army men who have seen service in various parts of the empire and still are in the prime of life. Into such a corps any ex-soldier could enlist and serve until he had reached the age of fifty. There are many ways in which such men could be employed in time of peace, as markers at rifle butts, as cooks, officers' servants, officers' mess and sergeants' mess waiters, permanent orderlies, etc., thus setting free many serving men to carry on their ordinary military duties. In case of a war emergency such men could be instantly mobilized.

The Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at its recent meeting proposed resolutions in favor of the Government establishing a large rifle range near the city of Washington, to be used by the troops stationed in and near the city, the National Guard and members of college, schoolboy and civilian rifle clubs. It accepted a trophy from the U.S. Marine Corps, which, it is understood, has been subscribed for by the enlisted men of the corps. The trophy is to be a prize in a team match of enlisted men only; teams of six from any unit similar to that allowed in the National Match. A trophy presented by the U.S. Marine Corps Rifle Team of 1910, to go to the cavalryman who makes the highest score in the National Individual Match each year, was also accepted, the cup to be held for one year by the winner. A proposition looking to the N.R.A. establishing a model gallery range in the city of Washington in connection with its headquarters was approved.

A trap shooting tournament and sportsmen's exhibition will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, during the week beginning March 6, 1911. There will be shooting by clubs and amateur and professional individual experts on the main floor in full view of the audience, rifle shooting by military and club teams, interscholastic and schoolboy rifle shooting by teams and individuals and fancy exhibition rifle shooting, all in the big auditorium, so that everybody can see and hear it. Fly and bait casting, hunting camps, camp fires, hunting scenes and lodges, moving pictures, wild animals, live birds and fishes, realistic exhibits of a Long Island duck blind in operation. There will be a great exposition of sporting goods of every nature, guns and ammunition, fishing tackle, clothing and camp equipment, all realistic exhibitions of wood and water scenes, forest and streams, mountains and valleys, showing hunting views.

A bill for the segregation of Asiatic pupils in the public schools of California was introduced in the state Legislature at Sacramento on Jan. 16 by Assemblyman Hall, Democrat, of Bakersfield. It provides that education boards must establish separate schools for children of Mongolian or Chinese, Japanese, Malay or Hindu descent by providing separate buildings or separate rooms in the same buildings. Indian children are also included in the ban. The bill further provides that no adult Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Malayan or Hindu shall be admitted to any public school in the state. It was a measure similar to this which led to protests from the Japanese and the intervention of President Roosevelt at the session of the Legislature several years ago.

By an amendment of the regulations for the next National Rifle Match adopted by the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice none of the shooting members of the Infantry team which took the first prize last year will be eligible for the match this year. Thus it will be seen that it will be necessary for the Infantry to build up an almost entirely new team this year for the event. The other winning teams will be treated in like manner, according to the place that they held at the close of the contest. Ten of the shooting members of the Marine team will be eliminated from this year's shooting, eight of the Cavalry team and four of Iowa's team, which took fourth place. By this system the board is of the opinion that the general development of marksmanship will be encouraged.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, was elected president of the National Rifle Association of America at a meeting held recently in Washington. The other officers elected were: First vice president, Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin; second vice president, the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; third vice president, Col. C. D. Gaithers, Maryland; treasurer, Brig. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Michigan; secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, New Jersey. Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio; Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, state of Washington; Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav.; Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. E. C. Dill, Maine, were elected members of the executive committee.

A Boston correspondent of the New York Sun says: "I noticed in the obituary notices in the Sun of Jan. 7 a statement that the 'last survivor' of Lieutenant Cushing's party that blew up the rebel ram Albatross, Oct. 7, 1864, had died. I know that you will be pleased to correct this unintentional error. Francis H. Swan, a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1859, was a member of that party. I am glad to say that he is living in this city, a respected and honored citizen." We recall Frank Swan as a jolly, laughing youngster, with whom the editor of the JOURNAL attended school in the days of "Auld Lang Syne." We are glad to hear that he is still flourishing at the Hotel Royal, Beacon street, Boston.

Senator Anthony J. Griffin, of New York city, one of the newly elected Senators, has been assigned to the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Few know the Military Code better than Senator Griffin. He was formerly a captain in the 69th New York, and in that capacity went with the regiment to the front in the Spanish War. As counsel in many courts-martial of officers and enlisted men Captain Griffin has developed a very thorough knowledge of the military law, and there used to be a tradition in the 69th that the Senator could recite the old code backward.



## MILLARD DRIVEN TO COVER.

After being chased like a woodchuck into a log, Bailey Millard, when confronted with the proofs that his informant is a liar and that he himself was not unaware of his unsavory record, hides behind the statement that he has received letters from other soldiers, virtually endorsing the accusations made in the *Cosmopolitan* article on the story of a deserter. Now that the woodchuck is tight and fast in the log, the best way to get him out is to do as they do with woodchucks—smoke him out. We want to see some of these letters approving the statements of the two-time deserter. Millard says that he has them ready for any investigating body that wishes them. We doubt very much that Millard has any such letters. There is no use in mincing words longer about this magazine writer. In a letter to the *New York Times* Millard justifies his acceptance of the statement he published by saying that his deserter made an affidavit. It was that oath that seemed to justify him, he says, in spreading broadcast the atrocious libels on the Army. This affidavit also convinced the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*. We should like to know what oaths pass current in the editorial office of the *Cosmopolitan* and with Bailey Millard. Rogers had deserted twice. He had twice been false to an oath as sacred as any that he could take in the interest of a muckraking magazine. Yet the violation of these oaths was considered of no importance and detracted in no degree from the confidence which was placed in the affidavit.

When a writer for a largely read periodical will deliberately take the word of a man who twice violated the oath he took on enlistment, and malign such an institution as the U.S. Army as far as it lay in his power to malign it, we are willing to go on record as saying that, when such a man asserts that he has other letters approving his course, there is grave doubt that he has them at all, and that he can only demonstrate the fact by submitting them to the Army authorities, or otherwise stand utterly repudiated.

The *New York World*, in its issue of Jan. 8, puts almost a finishing touch to the reputation of Millard's informant. It gave the history of the deserter, in which was printed a letter from Rogers's own father to W. M. Hatmaker, manager of the Buffalo branch of the Mohican company, giving it as his belief that his son was deranged. That newspaper also printed facsimiles of the signature of Rogers, one attached to a letter asking for his discharge from the Army and the other signed to an application for employment by the Mohican company, which he immediately robbed after getting employment. Since Millard has repeatedly denied that Rogers was his informant the *World* sought him, to compare the writing of Rogers with the signature on the affidavit alleged to have been given to Millard. Millard refused to let the signature of his informant be seen for comparison.

There is only one fault to be found with the *World's* additional exposure of Rogers, and that is that it says that Rogers imposed upon Millard. We are willing to justify Rogers far enough to say that we do not believe that he "imposed" upon Millard at all. When a writer for a magazine will take the word of a deserter who has violated his oath to the Government we shall not permit him to be placed in the category of martyrs, nor pardon his slanders on the Army by admitting he was imposed upon. Millard himself did the imposing, through the medium of a reputable magazine.

The reason why we pursue this nauseating subject of Millard and his slanders is that we wish to bring the lesson home to the magazines of this country that the time has passed when the Army will sit quietly down and submit without protest to indiscriminate misrepresentations. The prompt way that the officers of the Army have exposed those in the *Cosmopolitan* is an indication of what other magazines will get if in the future they attempt to blacken the name of the Regular Army of the United States. So thorough has been the branding of the falsity of Millard's charges that not even the advertising which the *Cosmopolitan* has received through the denials will compensate it for the damage its reputation has received. So far the *Cosmopolitan* has been injured more than the Regular Army, and just such a fate awaits other slanderers who imagine that the Army is like a political machine, that will receive the mud thrown at it with a grin, and who do not realize that the Army has a character that its officers will take care to guard and protect against defamation.

We have received a copy of a letter addressed to the *Cosmopolitan*, in reply to Mr. Bailey Millard, by Richard Hargrave, of Havana City, who served during the Spanish War. In this letter Mr. Hargrave says: "As to the abuses complained of by this deserter, beside being unfit by reason of his desertion to have received the uniform, he is clearly to have been brought to bay by the Army, for he could not discriminate between ordinary garrison duties and hardships usually falling to the lot of any good trooper at times. Every joke from a comrade were an insult; every simple duty a pillory; every lick of fatigue duty a cross; every byword a cuss word. As to profanity, as the deserter actually observed, it is prohibited, as strongly as plain English can put it, in the Army Regulations. Well, profanity is prohibited by one of the Ten Commandments, too—yet it goes on the world around. As long as men swear in civil life and escape killing for it, just so long will men be likely to let fly an oath in the Army on occasion. Beside, profanity was brought into our Army from without, not out from within it, and before our Army and our country were profanity was; it comes to us branded B.C. There is just this difference between the dealings with profanity in and out of the Army: In the Army provocation of profanity, disorder or insubordination is also considered along with the respective offenses; and both the provokers and the offenders are punishable, if found guilty, it may be said, with more unerring justice than is commonly meted out in civil life, and certainly more impartially than in the minds of those who throw fits at a cuss word, yet ignore the things which provoke cuss words! Visit, if you please, any prison; assume a slight leaning of sympathy toward the deepest dyed life convicts; ask them a few questions, and you will get such a picture of oppression, with the prisoner as the hero and the law as the tyrant, as would eclipse this deserter's harrowing tale."

At an indoor athletic meet held at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Jan. 12 and 13, 1911, Troop F, 1st Cavalry, led the squadron at that post. Out of eighteen events this troop won eleven firsts, four seconds and four thirds for a total of seventy-one points. Corporals Garrett and Hinshaw, Private Bell, Neal, Moon, May and Dement were strong point winners for their troop. This troop

also stood first in the winter target practice held on the range Dec. 2, 1910.

## HOUSE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATION.

In almost a record time for this important bill, the House on Jan. 17 passed H.R. 31237, the Army Appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$92,737,031, as shown in the detailed table below. The new legislation provided for in the bill as it now goes to the Senate includes the following:

That hereafter the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department shall be detailed from the general officers of the line of the Army, and while so serving shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps.

Including under the Signal Service appropriation authorization of the purchase of war balloons "and aeroplanes, including their maintenance and repair," making the total appropriation \$375,000, and providing "That not more than \$250,000 of said amount shall be used for any purpose except the purchase, maintenance and repair of aeroplanes."

Providing for a Service School Detachment of five sergeants and six privates.

Hereafter the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Medical Corps to take charge of the first aid department of the American Red Cross.

The paragraph appropriating for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers extends this allowance to veterinarians.

For reimbursement to Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold, A.G., state of Missouri, on account of expenditure of personal funds advanced by him for making payment to the troops of the state Militia who participated with troops of the Regular Army in the joint encampment held at Fort Riley, Kas., under the provisions of Section 15 of the Militia law, from Sept. 1 to 10, 1910, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay the sum of \$10,736.43 from funds heretofore appropriated for "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1910 and 1912."

Equipment of Coast Artillery, armories, Organized Militia: Dummy guns and mortars; mounts for dummy guns and mortars; dummy ammunition; loading appliances; range and position finding equipment; aiming and laying devices, subcaliber tubes and mountings therefor, labor and material necessary to install dummy guns and mortars, and to provide appliances and devices for instructional purposes in armory buildings provided by states for Coast Artillery companies of the Organized Militia, \$300,000.

When under the Army Regulations subsistence supplies are furnished to another bureau of the War Department, or to another executive department of the Government or employees thereof, payment therefor shall be made in cash by the proper disbursing officer of the bureau, office or department concerned, or by the employee to whom the sale is made. When the transaction is between two bureaus of the War Department the price to be charged shall be the contract or invoice price of the supplies. When the transaction is between the Subsistence Department and another executive department of the Government or employees thereof the price to be charged shall include the contract or invoice price and ten per centum additional to cover wastage in transit and the cost of transportation.

Under "Regular Supplies" allowance is made of "heat and light for contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons when stationed at and occupying public quarters at military posts."

Under "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers" an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of 5,000 acres of grazing land in Virginia was stricken out on a point of order, while the following provisos were adopted: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any horses below the standard set by Army Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery horses, except when purchased for instruction of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy; Provided further, That hereafter from the enlisted force of the Army now provided by law the President may authorize the organization of remount detachments at each of the remount depots, and may authorize the appointment therein of such non-commissioned officers, mechanics, artificers, farriers, horseshoers and cooks as may be necessary for the administration of such remount depots; Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize an increase in the total number of enlisted men of the Army now authorized by law."

The appropriation of \$60,000 for barracks and quarters at Fort Sam Houston "to take the place of quarters at Fort Meade" was stricken out on point of order, while under the same heading an amendment is adopted, "That \$15,000 of the sum herein appropriated may be used for the construction and completion of a chapel on the military reservation at Fort Yellowstone, in the Yellowstone National Park."

Under "Transportation of the Army" the authorization of the "hire, operation and maintenance" of "other vehicles" was held to include the automobile, and as new legislation was at first ruled out, but later restored. The following provisos, intended to overcome recent decisions of the Comptroller in regard to bills for automobile hire and repairs were defeated: "Provided further, That in the performance of their official and military duties officers of the Army are authorized, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, to use means of transportation herein provided for; Provided further, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to remove any suspensions or disallowances in the accounts of quartermasters for the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911, for the temporary hire of motor vehicles and for the repair, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles in the Quartermaster's Department, when approved by the Secretary of War as necessary for the public service."

Under the "Transportation" heading the following is adopted: "That when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, accommodations are available, transportation on vessels of the Army transport service may be furnished the officers, employees and enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service and for their families without expense to the United States."

Under "Waters and Sewers" it is provided that "Not to exceed \$50,000 of this sum may be used for the improvement and protection of the water supply and for the improvement of the grounds of the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, Wyoming, and that from the sum hereby appropriated the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings certain tracts of land required for the maneuvering of troops and other military purposes lying within the limits of the aforesaid reservation; Provided further, That not to exceed \$17,200 of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of one

and one-quarter sections of land located on Dead Man's Creek, S.D., for the protection of the water supply of Fort Meade, S.D."

For military roads in Alaska \$100,000 is appropriated. For construction of pontoon sheds at Washington Barracks, D.C. for shelter for new pontoon and bridge material, which has heretofore been stored in the open air, \$15,000.

Under "Contingencies, Engineer Department," a paragraph reads: "Hereafter whenever pressing obligations are required to be paid by a disbursing officer of the Engineer Department, and there is an insufficient balance to his official credit under the proper appropriation or appropriations for the purpose, he is authorized to make payment from the total available balance to his official credit, provided sufficient funds under the proper appropriation or appropriations have been allotted by the Chief of Engineers for the expenditure. When such disbursements are made the accounts of the disbursing officer shall show the charging of the proper appropriations, the balances under which will be adjusted by the disbursing officer on receipt of funds or by the accounting officers of the Treasury."

The issue of automatic pistols to the Organized Militia is provided for in the following, and \$300,000 is appropriated therefor: "That whenever in his opinion a sufficient number of automatic pistols of the standard service type, holsters and pistol cartridge boxes therefor shall have been procured and be available for the purpose, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisition of the governors of the several states and territories, or of the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, such number of standard pistols, holsters and pistol cartridge boxes therefor as are required for arming all of the Organized Militia in said states, territories and District of Columbia, without charging the cost or value thereof, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment to said state, territory or District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange, without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition or parts thereof suitable to the new standard pistol, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old revolver theretofore issued to said states, territory or district by the United States; Provided, That the said standard pistols, holsters and pistol cartridge boxes therefor shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the states and territories and the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia as now required by law, and that each state, territory and district shall on receipt of the new pistols, holsters and pistol cartridge boxes and ammunition turn into the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army, without receiving any money credit therefor and without expense for transportation, all United States revolvers and ammunition therefor, holsters and revolver cartridge boxes now in its possession."

Members of rifle clubs and civilians are to be allowed to participate with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard in contests for the national trophy and medals.

Another new feature of this year's bill is the appropriation of \$770,000 to be immediately available for field artillery for Organized Militia: "For the purpose of procuring field artillery material for the Organized Militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, without cost to the said states, territories or the District of Columbia, but to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for in the manner now prescribed by law, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, on the requisitions of the governors of the several states and territories or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to issue said artillery material to the Organized Militia."

For care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, \$720.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following table, omitting cents, shows the appropriations of last year's bill and of the present measure:

APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.		
	1911	1912
Contingencies of the Army.....	\$40,000	\$40,000
Army War College.....	10,000	10,000
Contingencies, Chief of Staff.....	10,000	10,000
United States Service Schools.....	25,000	25,000
A.G. Department contingencies.....	7,500	7,500
Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe.....	28,000	28,000
Signal Corps, expenses.....	250,000	275,000
Alaska, telegraph.....	75,000	125,000
Pay of officers of line.....	7,211,700	7,211,100
Length of service.....	1,608,540	1,599,570
Pay of enlisted men.....	16,227,018	15,619,662
Additional pay.....	1,460,000	1,490,000
Engineers.....	475,716	476,976
Length of service.....	66,000	65,000
Ordnance Department.....	216,036	216,036
Length of service.....	100,000	101,500
Quartermaster's Department.....	108,000	108,000
Length of service.....	36,000	36,000
Subsistence Department.....	111,780	111,780
Length of service.....	45,000	45,000
Signal Corps, master electricians.....	37,800	37,800
First class sergeants.....	71,280	71,280
Sergeants.....	62,208	62,208
Cooks.....	8,640	8,640
Corporals.....	44,928	44,928
First class privates.....	119,232	119,232
Privates.....	30,240	30,240
Additional pay to mess sergeants.....	864	864
Length of service.....	52,000	56,000
Hospital Corps.....	945,312	940,080
Length of service.....	175,000	168,000
Service School Detachment.....	844,540	4,896
Clerks, messengers, laborers.....	88,500	351,240
Pay of officers, A.G. Department.....	22,000	22,000
Length of service.....	59,000	59,000
Inspector General's Department.....	16,000	16,000
Corps of Engineers.....	460,300	460,300
Length of service.....	104,990	114,260
Ordnance Department.....	228,500	228,500
Length of service.....	52,000	55,720
Quartermaster's Department.....	265,500	265,500
Length of service.....	72,780	75,440
Subsistence Department.....	148,800	148,800
Length of service.....	33,280	34,480
Medical Department.....	1,490,600	1,464,600
Service pay.....	180,000	165,060
Pay Department.....	152,000	152,000
Length of service.....	88,740	38,460
Judge Advocate General's Dept.....	46,000	46,500
Length of service.....	9,000	8,500
Signal Corps.....	114,200	114,200
Length of service.....	24,740	29,800
Insular Affairs.....	9,000	18,000
Length of service.....	900	2,000
Retired officers.....	2,822,025	2,912,850
Length of service.....	400,000	450,000



On active service .....	167,400	50,400
Length of service .....	54,120	20,000
Retired enlisted men .....	2,100,000	2,147,670
Hospital matrons .....	9,000	9,000
Superintendent nurse corps .....	1,800	1,800
Female nurses .....	67,880	88,740
Veterinarians .....	71,400	71,400
Length of service .....	11,000	11,000
Dental surgeons .....	57,960	57,960
Contract surgeons .....	36,000	36,000
Paymaster's clerks .....	143,046	143,550
Paymaster's messengers .....	18,000	19,000
Traveling expenses .....	18,500	19,500
Courts-martial .....	35,000	35,000
Superintendent buildings and grounds, additional pay .....	1,000	1,000
Commutation of quarters .....	450,000	470,000
Travel allowance, enlisted men, on discharge .....	1,100,000	950,000
Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men .....	900,000	850,000
Interest on soldiers' deposits .....	100,000	100,000
Translator .....	1,800	1,800
Expert accountant .....	2,500	2,500
Extra duty pay .....	10,952	10,952
Extra duty pay, switchboard operators .....	9,000	11,242
Extra pay, Signal Corps .....	36,000	36,000
Mileage .....	625,000	600,000
Increase pay for foreign service:		
Officers .....	250,000	266,000
Enlisted men .....	750,000	980,000
Pay of computer .....	2,500	2,500
Pay of exchange .....	200	600
National Guard, Service School .....	20,000	20,000
Three months' bonus pay enlisted men .....	100,000	100,000
Six months' death benefit .....	100,000	100,000
Additional pay to officers furnishing mounts .....	127,500	160,000
Payment authorized to widows of James Carroll and Jesse W. Lazar, late surgeons, U.S.A. .....	3,000	3,000
Officers Porto Rico Regiment .....	65,700	65,700
Length of service .....	9,100	11,900
Enlisted men .....	129,024	130,224
Length of service .....	29,925	35,000
Philippine Scouts:		
Captains .....	124,800	124,800
First lieutenants .....	126,000	128,000
Second lieutenants .....	107,100	107,100
Difference in pay, majors .....	6,600	7,200
Length of service .....	80,000	89,810
Enlisted men .....	612,950	589,592
Additional pay for length of service .....	50,000	65,000
Encampment of Militia .....	1,350,000	350,000
Equipment of Coast Artillery, Organized Militia .....		300,000
Subsistence Department .....	8,700,000	9,033,579
Quartermaster's Department, regular supplies .....	8,200,000	8,333,387
Equipment, officers' schools .....	10,000	9,350
Incidental expenses .....	2,225,000	2,100,000
Horses .....	1,600,631	1,856,050
Barracks and quarters .....	70,900	40,000
Post exchange .....	11,850,485	11,023,615
Transportation .....	900,568	449,315
Roads, walks and wharves .....	2,584,723	2,200,703
Water and sewers .....		
Construction, etc., military roads in Alaska .....	100,000	100,000
Barracks and quarters, P.I. .....	375,000	600,000
Clothing .....	6,000,000	4,901,271
Construction of hospitals .....	520,000	450,000
Quarters, hospital stewards .....	15,000	10,000
Galleries and ranges .....	184,125	125,985
Army War College .....	12,700	12,700
Medical Department:		
Supplies .....	700,000	700,000
Museum and library .....	5,000	5,000
Surgeon General's library .....	10,000	10,000
Care insane soldiers Porto Rico .....	3,000	3,000
Care insane Filipino soldiers .....		720
Engineer's Department:		
Incidental expenses .....	20,000	20,000
Instruments .....	105,000	105,000
Engineer School, maintenance .....	25,000	25,000
Equipment of troops .....	90,000	75,000
Pontoon shed at Washington Barracks .....		15,000
Surveyors, etc .....	40,000	42,000
Contingencies, Philippines .....	5,000	5,000
Ordinance, current expenses .....	325,000	337,000
Ammunition .....	450,000	500,000
Target practice .....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Blank ammunition for maneuvers .....	75,000	
Ordinance stores .....	800,000	750,000
Medals for rifle contests .....	10,000	10,000
Automatic and machine guns .....	150,000	200,000
Field Artillery for Organized Militia .....		770,000
Totals .....	\$95,440,567	\$92,737,031

#### FILIPINOS AND THE SAVAGE TRIBES.

Secretary of the Interior Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippines, is doing a very commendable service to the cause of good government in the islands by exposing the pretensions of those who say that the savage tribes need the care of the Filipinos, that the latter alone know how to deal with them and that the savages and half-savages cannot receive the consideration under American control that they would get if the Filipinos had absolute power. We have always believed these claims of superior kindness for the Filipinos were largely moonshine and we now find in the assertions of Secretary Worcester strong confirmation of that view. The opinions of Mr. Worcester on this subject are given in the Manila Times of Nov. 19 as follows:

"With rare exceptions the Filipinos are profoundly ignorant of the wild men and their ways. They seem to have failed to grasp the fact that the non-Christians who have been contemptuously referred to in the Filipino press as a 'few thousand savages, asking only to be let alone,' number approximately 1,000,000 and constitute a full eighth of the population of the archipelago. They are also prejudiced against the wild men and are hated by the average hillman because of their abuse of him and despised because of their inferior physical development and their comparatively peaceful disposition.

"Thus a wall of prejudice and hatred has been built up between the Filipinos and the non-Christian tribes. It is a noteworthy fact that hostile feeling toward the Filipinos is strong even among people like the Tingians, who, hating their religious beliefs, are in many ways as highly civilized as are their Ilocano neighbors.

"In numerous provinces controlled by Filipino governors and provincial boards Secretary Worcester found that 'not one single measure looking to the betterment of the condition of these non-Christian inhabitants was ever inaugurated by a Filipino during this period. In fact the Governor of Cagayan stated to the Secretary that it would be better to kill all the savages in Apayao.'

If this "wall of prejudice" which the Secretary refers to has been built up between the Filipinos and the savage hillmen, what must be the wall that separates the Christian natives from the warlike Moros who have another religion to awaken antipathy and develop bitterness, and how

hopeless would be the prospect for peace in the islands if the strong hand of the United States Government were once removed and these mutually antagonistic native elements were free to clash. A peculiar force attaches to the statements of Secretary Worcester because there is probably no white man in the world better qualified than he to speak intelligently of the various tribes.

#### UNITED SERVICE MATCH.

A committee consisting of Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav., representing the Army; Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., for the Navy; Capt. Charles H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., for the Marine Corps, and Gen. James A. Drain, representing the National Guard, appointed to consider a resolution of the N.R.A. recommending the establishment of a United Service Match, met a few days since in Washington and rendered a report in favor of the match.

The committee favored an annual match in connection with the annual matches of the National Rifle Association and the National Matches, provided a trophy can be secured for the match, and under the following conditions: Teams to consist of twenty men from each of the four branches of the military service of the United States, to wit, the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Organized Militia.

Distances, number of shots and class of fire to be as follows: Ten shots 200 yards, rapid fire; ten shots 600 yards, slow fire; ten shots 1,000 yards, slow fire; one skirmish run, conditions same as the Evans Skirmish Match. The match to be shot immediately following the close of the National Matches, when the same are held at the same time and place as the National Rifle Association Matches.

The teams to be selected after the close of the N.R.A. and National Matches, and the method of selection to be as follows: The Army team by the captains of the Infantry and Cavalry National Teams, the Navy team by the captains of the Navy and Naval Academy National Teams, the Marine Corps team by the captain of the Marine Corps National Team, the National Guard team by a committee made up of the captains of the three leading National Guard teams in each of the three classes, A, B and C, in the National Team Match. The officers of the team to be also selected by this committee. The officers of a team to consist of a team captain, a team coach and adjutant.

Prizes to consist of a trophy to be known as the "United Service Trophy," to be held in the same manner as the National Trophy, and medals to the individual members and officers of each team. Rules of the National Matches to govern.

The National Guardsmen will have some fifty teams to select from, and this at first appears unequal. When the fact is considered, however, that the Army Infantry and Cavalry teams and the Navy team are selected from a field of some 25,232 Infantry and 12,775 Cavalry, and the Navy from some 45,000 men, the conditions, it is pointed out, are equalized. Most of the state teams have less than 2,000 officers and men to select from, and the time of those selected is limited for practice, whereas the men of the Regular Services can go into camp for weeks before the competition and get practice.

The match promises to be the most interesting yet established, and it is hoped that some of our millionaires will not be backward in supplying a trophy, as the establishment of the match is contingent upon its being first secured.

Plans have not yet been formulated as to how the N.R.A. will go about securing such a trophy, but it is probable it will approach some of our country's wealthiest men, with a view to getting one which will be commensurate with a match.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The most gratifying work of the National Rifle Association in the last calendar year, according to the annual report of Secretary Albert S. Jones, has been that done in the public and private preparatory schools. Twenty-five clubs were organized in 1910, making a total of such clubs now under the association's jurisdiction of seventy-six, with a total membership of 2,500. No class of affiliated organizations shows so good a percentage of increase as the fourth class clubs organized in colleges and universities. In the year eighteen of these clubs were organized, making a total now on the roll of thirty-eight. The end of the year found all debts of the association paid and a surplus in the treasury. Only the most rigid economy has made this condition possible. The increase in membership of organizations has been twenty-seven per cent., and the life members have increased from 156 to 538. The increase in membership of the affiliated organizations is divided as follows: State associations, two; regiments, nine; separate military organizations, six; civilian rifle clubs, twenty-five; college and university clubs, eighteen; schoolboy clubs, twenty-five, making a total of eighty-five of all classes. The affiliated membership now stands: State associations, 30; regiments, 94; separate military organizations, 57; civilian rifle clubs, 98; college and university clubs, 38; schoolboy clubs, 76. An extension of both office force and facilities will have to be made before long, owing to the increase of work.

Taking everything into consideration, it has not been a prosperous year for state associations, although several of them have held successful annual shoots for the first time. Hereafter it is proposed to give a state association the choice between a cup and a plaque for competitions. By sending a circular letter to all the National Guard regiments in the United States nine regiments were added to the membership, making a total of ninety-four National Guard regiments now affiliated, out of a total of 140 in the country. One regiment, the 5th Georgia Infantry, resigned. More civilian rifle clubs have been organized in the past year than in any two previous years. Twenty-six clubs have been organized and affiliated, and two clubs have been lost through disbandment. There are now ninety-eight civilian rifle clubs in good standing, with a total membership of 3,800. Work among the schoolboy clubs can be greatly extended through the co-operation of the Regular Services and the National Guard, as was demonstrated in Washington, D.C., where, through the kindness of Col. Joseph Garrard, C.O. at Fort Myer, the association was enabled to take the members of the rifle clubs in the high schools of the district for a day's outing on the Fort Myer rifle range. An obstacle in the way of more rapid promotion of this work is the lack of qualified men in the cities willing to give up a part of their time to instructing and looking

after the boys. It is very seldom that a member of the faculty can be found willing to bother with the clubs. National Guard officers, as a rule, have plenty of duties of their own, and will not take time for the work. School authorities and the schoolboys are often found eager to take up the work, but it is impossible to find men ready to take charge of it. The secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain has been notified that the date set for the 1911 match—the week ending June 10—is too late in the spring for holding together the gallery shooters, and permission has been requested for the American team to shoot its scores two months earlier. Additional teams representing Canada, India and South Africa may take part in the competition. The association cannot accept the invitation to compete in the international rifle matches to be held in Rome, Italy, in June, 1911. Secretary Jones thinks that a match for the Palma trophy should be shot in 1913 in connection with the Perry celebration.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

According to the Nichi Nichi, the new Japanese budget provides \$40,000,000 on account of the navy. There still remains available for the naval program up to 1916 \$47,500,000. Of the additional \$40,000,000 to be voted upon \$10,000,000 will be expended upon increasing by 5,000 to 7,000 tons the displacement of vessels already authorized, the remaining \$30,000,000 to be spent upon the construction and equipment of one 25,000-ton battleship and one large armored cruiser. During the next year \$22,400,000 will be spent on the Japanese building program.

The maintenance of Europe's armed peace footing, according to the French economist, Edmond Théry, in the past twenty-five years has called for a money outlay of approximately \$29,000,000,000, the military establishments demanding the constant service of 195,000 officers and 3,800,000 men.

During the next twelve months, says the Neue Freie Presse, six or seven of the eleven flag officers of the Austrian navy will be retired to make room for younger men. Admiral Kneissler, Vice Secretary of the Navy, and Vice Admiral von Ripper, the commandant of Pola, who are, respectively, in their sixty-eighth and sixty-fifth year of age, will, for instance, be pensioned in May or November next. It is also thought possible that Admiral Count Montecucoli, the Chief Secretary for the Navy, may retire shortly. The question of building the four Dreadnoughts planned is creating some ruction between the halves of the dual monarchy, the Magyars protesting that at least one ship should be built at the Hungarian yard at Fiume, instead of all the contracts going to Trieste and Pola.

It is understood that the Germans have made great advances in the matter of periscopic observation in its application to fire control, with the object of doing away altogether with exposed control positions on its naval vessels. In this connection the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, remarks: "Prismatic telescopes and fine adjustments may probably enable measurements to be made with extreme accuracy, and thus may permit fire to be controlled from below the water line. There must, of course, be elevated tubes for such appliances, and it is a question whether they will not be as liable to destruction as the existing stations. If they offer a lesser target they will be much more frail, and perhaps liable to destruction by splinters. On the other hand, it may be possible to multiply such appliances, and the system may be applied even to the navigation of the ship. It is stated that the German new ships will have such appliances, in association with tubes on the sides of the ships, not much above the water line, giving a telescopic view of near objects."

Details of the successful application of the principle of the machine gun to rapid firing is given in Vorwärts. Experiments had been made for years. The difficulty of cooling the guns owing to the great heat generated by firing them for a long time baffled the designers. This has now been overcome by utilizing part of the force of each recoil to send a stream of water along the gun tube. The new gun fires three times as rapidly as the ordinary rapid-firing gun. The invention apparently is more suitable for stationary than for field artillery. It is already in use in the German navy.

Speaking at Dresden, Grand Admiral von Koester supported the demand of the German Navy League for the laying down of a second big cruiser annually from 1912 to 1917, to replace the superannuated training ship cruisers. If this proposal were adopted the construction of three capital ships yearly from 1912 onward would be begun. The Admiral declared that, as patriotically thinking men who hoped for a continuance of the blessings of peace, they could not shake off the fear that things might happen which would make them regret any dilatoriness in replacing the old vessels by new large cruisers. The Admiral argued that the navy law admitted the construction of three capital ships yearly, which would be practically the regular rate when the building program authorized by the law was carried out in 1917. "We therefore," he concluded, "demand the carrying into effect of the navy law without omission up till 1917, for the protection of our maritime interests and the maintenance of good relations with foreign countries."

Judging by the attendance of survivors at the recent celebration of the fifty-sixth anniversary of Balaklava, "all that is left of them—left of six hundred," is reduced to a baker's dozen, and these men were so feeble that most of them had to be helped to their places at the table.

#### LIABILITY FOR POST EXCHANGE DEBTS.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army holds that as officers are not members of the post exchange, and cannot share in its ownership, they are not liable for its debts. He says:

"General Orders No. 46, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, July 25, 1895, changed the name 'post canteen' to 'post exchange,' and required that at 'every post, where practicable, the post commander will institute a post exchange.' The fact that the old 'canteen' no longer exists and the difference between that 'canteen' and the present 'post exchange' does not seem to be generally understood by the business world. This may be due partly to the fact that the Attorney General did not observe this difference in his opinion of April 3, 1899. (22 Op. Atty Gen., 429.) As a result, an opinion is requested on the correctness of the following statement: 'It is my understanding that all officers of a post at which a post exchange is operated are liable as club members for its debts.'

"We are here now not concerned with the question of



whether or not any or all of the officers of a post would have been liable for the debts of one of the old private canteens, which have been superseded by the present post exchange. The question here presented is, Are officers of a post in which there is a post exchange, managed under existing War Department orders, liable for the debts of such exchange?

"A post exchange is a co-operative store, run as a stock company and owned by members of the exchange. The members of an exchange must be organizations, companies or detachments of enlisted men. Commissioned officers cannot become members.

"The total value of the exchange is represented by shares. The number of shares when an exchange is established equals the maximum authorized enlisted strength of all the members. The owners of the shares are the members. The number of shares owned by each member depends on its maximum authorized enlisted strength. As officers are not members they cannot share in the ownership. It is therefore the opinion of this office that the officers of a post at which a post exchange is located are not liable for its debts.

"It is well to observe that the present officers' club maintained at many Army posts, and to which this paper does not relate, must not be confounded with the post exchange."

#### CADET LONGEVITY CASES.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has denied a rehearing in a cadet longevity case in the decision which follows:

##### Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury, Jan. 3, 1911.

By settlement No. 140,217, dated Dec. 15, 1890, the accounting officers of the Treasury disallowed the claim of Albert Todd, Lieutenant, 1st U.S. Artillery, for longevity pay and allowances under the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Watson (130 U.S., 80), because—

"Services as a cadet, under existing laws and decisions, cannot be counted in computing longevity pay and allowances for services prior to Feb. 24, 1881."

The disallowance of said claim was based particularly upon Second Comptroller Gilkeson's decision of June 20, 1890, wherein he considered and discussed the Watson decision and its effect upon claims of the character of Lieutenant Todd. Second Comptroller Gilkeson's judgment was that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Watson case was not sufficiently specific to warrant a change in the long continued and uninterrupted decisions and practice of the accounting and administrative officers of the Government that service as a cadet at the Military Academy was not service in the Army of the United States within the meaning of Section 15 of the Act of July 5, 1838 (5 Stat., 258). Said decision of June 20, 1890, prevailed in the accounting offices until overruled by the decision of this office of May 18, 1908 (14 Comp. Dec., 795), in the Brodie case.

Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., by counsel, requested, Dec. 3, 1910, a rehearing of the settlement of Dec. 15, 1890, basing his request especially on the alleged fact that the claim for longevity pay and allowances was wrongfully rejected in manifest error of law.

I have read and considered carefully the able and exhaustive brief of claimant's counsel, but I find nothing therein which, in my opinion, warrants a rehearing of the settlement made by Second Comptroller Gilkeson Dec. 15, 1890, which was based upon his decision of June 20, 1890, in which the question of the applicability of the decision in the Watson case to this class of claims was fully and carefully considered. There is no principle of accounting more clearly or firmly established in the accounting offices than that the accounting officers are not authorized to reopen accounts settled by their predecessors, except for the purpose of correcting mistakes of fact arising from errors in calculation, or upon the production of newly discovered material evidence, or for fraud. (See the decision in the Brodie case and authorities there cited.)

It not appearing that there was any mistake of fact arising from error in calculation in the settlement of Dec. 15, 1890, and no newly discovered material evidence having been produced, and it not appearing that there was any fraud therein, a rehearing of such settlement is denied.

L. P. MITCHELL, Assistant Comptroller.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

A board of officers having been ordered to convene about Sept. 1, 1911, for the purpose of revising the Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, 1909, the adjutants general of the several states and territories and the D.C. Militia have been requested to make recommendations for changes.

The staff of a commanding officer of Militia Coast Artillery Corps may properly correspond to that of the commanding officer of the Artillery District in which the Militia corps is located. It is suggested that provision in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Organized Militia be made for the following officers: Adjutant, captain; quartermaster, first lieutenant; Artillery engineer and ordnance officer, captain.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th U.S. Inf., has been detailed to deliver a course of six lectures on military tactics to officers of the 1st Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

There is at present no manual for privates of Field Artillery. The Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, however, contains much general information that is applicable to all arms of the Service.

The new machine guns which have been adopted for the Regular Army will not be available for issue to the Militia for about eight months.

A report on anti-typhoid vaccination by Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., is published for the information and guidance of the Organized Militia. He states that "laboratory investigations have shown that three per cent. of those recovering from typhoid fever continue indefinitely to excrete typhoid bacilli capable of infecting others, and it must be conceded that, with these 'carriers' acting as foci for the dissemination of the disease, 'residual' typhoid will remain, despite the greatest sanitary vigilance." Protective inoculation against typhoid fever was instituted in the U.S. Army in March, 1909, and over 12,000 persons have been inoculated up to this time (Oct. 1, 1910). A complete vaccination consists of three inoculations at ten-day intervals. The vaccine is administered hypodermically, giving 0.5 c.c. (500,000,000 bacteria) as the initial dose, and a full cubic centimeter (1,000,000,000 bacteria) at each subsequent inoculation. The symptoms subside within forty-eight hours in the severest reactions—usually within twenty-four hours—and the records of over 31,000 inoculations

show no serious untoward results. A recent typhoid situation at Washington Barracks, D.C., illustrates the efficacy of anti-typhoid vaccination conclusively. "About one-seventh of the personnel of the Regular Army have now been vaccinated, and a regulation requiring the vaccination of all recruits and all those presenting themselves for re-enlistment would result, within three years, in a Regular Army practically immune to typhoid fever. Furthermore, in the event of hostilities, should the vaccination of the Reserve Army—Militia and Volunteers—be made compulsory before mobilization, it is reasonable to prophesy that the medical history of our land forces in past wars, as regards the incidence of typhoid fever, would not repeat itself."

#### LAUNCH OF THE ARKANSAS.

The successful launch of the 26,000-ton battleship *Arkansas* at Camden, N.J., on Jan. 14, will add to the U.S. Navy, when completed, the most powerful warship in the world yet afloat. She is the largest battleship ever launched, and with her main battery of twelve 12-inch rifles in turrets and her broadside battery of twenty-one 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, and with her secondary battery of ten guns of various sizes, she will be able to send about 11,000 pounds of metal at each broadside.

Miss Mary L. Macon, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Congressman R. B. Macon, of Arkansas, was the monster's sponsor. She was not the choice of Arkansas for the honor, because Arkansians could not agree among themselves who should be the sponsor, so Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop selected her and settled the matter. Miss Macon, who seemed a trifle nervous, did not fail, however, to completely smash the bottle of champagne, swathed in red, white and blue ribbons, against the bow at the proper time, and the wine was well spattered over the steel nose of the ship. The shout that went up from the crowd in the building and the whistles from the river almost drowned her voice as she said, "I name thee *Arkansas*," but she shouted it as loud as she could and fell back into the arms of her father. Among those with the launching party were Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N.

The *Arkansas*' keel was laid down at the Camden yards on Jan. 25, 1910, and she is at present sixty per cent. completed, and the contract with the Navy Department calls for delivery not later than May 25, 1912. Her dimensions are: Length on load water line, 554 feet; length over all, 562 feet; beam on load water line, 93 feet 2½ inches; mean draft, 28 feet 6 inches; full load displacement, 27,243 tons; trial speed, 20½ knots.

The main armament consists of twelve 12-inch breech-loading guns, mounted in six turrets on the center line of the ship, two forward, two aft and two amidships; each turret is protected by armor twelve inches and eight inches thick, and supplied with ammunition by electrical hoists from the magazines and shellrooms immediately below. The entire handling of the guns is also done by electric motors.

For defense against torpedo-boat attacks there is provided a broadside battery of twenty-one 5-inch rapid-fire guns, protected by armor of medium thickness. These guns are also a part of the main armament. Close subdivision and strong bulkheads form additional protection against the damage likely to result from mine or torpedo explosions. There are also fitted two submerged torpedo tubes and a secondary battery of ten small guns for boat service and saluting purposes.

The main belt armor is about eight feet wide, and has an average thickness of ten inches. Above this is another belt of ten inches average thickness, and still higher, amidships, is the casemate armor protecting the secondary battery and funnel bases. At the ends of the main belt are transverse armor bulkheads. Each barbette is of armor varying from four inches to eleven inches in thickness, which protects the entire ammunition handling machinery for the 12-inch guns in the turret above. A strong protective deck extends all fore and aft.

The propelling machinery of 28,000 shaft horsepower consists of Parsons turbines, six for ahead and four for astern, driving four shafts. At full speed the revolutions are about 330 per minute. Steam is supplied by twelve Babcock and Wilcox water-tube boilers. Coal or oil may be used for fuel. She will have two funnels and two cage masts.

Electricity is generated by four turbine driven dynamos. Beside a complete lighting equipment, there are several 36-inch searchlights. All ventilating fans, including the forced draft blowers, are driven by electric motors. A complete telegraphic system is also to be installed. The *Arkansas* is fitted for a flagship, and her complement as such will consist of 65 officers and 978 men. The contract price of her hull and machinery is \$4,675,000.

#### THE STORY OF LITTLE JARVIS.

The naming of one of the destroyers of the U.S. Navy the *Jarvis* may cause some to wonder whom the Department had in mind in giving the vessel that name. It was thought thus to honor one of the bravest spirits that ever fought under the Stars and Stripes, and probably the youngest officer of any navy that has received the recognition of his government. James Jarvis was a thirteen-year-old midshipman, U.S.N., who gave up his life in the fight between the American frigate *Constellation*, Commodore Thomas Truxtun, and the French 54-gun frigate *La Vengeance* on Feb. 1, 1800, when the mainmast of the American ship was shot away and Jarvis refused to leave his post in the maintop. His words were: "The men must save themselves, but I am an officer and I cannot leave my station; if the mast goes, I must go with it." The boy midshipman is the hero of the tale entitled "Little Jarvis," by Molly Elliot Seawell, which won the \$500 prize offered some years ago by the Youth's Companion for the best American short story. So popular was it that it has been published by D. Appleton and Company, of New York. That the American people are still moved by a tale of true heroism is shown by the fact that the book sells by the thousands every year. The gifted author tells the story in a spirit of deep admiration and sympathy, for she has had distinguished military relatives. There is now on foot a movement to erect a memorial at Annapolis in honor of this heroic type of midshipman.

The fight of the swift *Constellation* and the well handled *Vengeance* was a moonlight battle, and for three hours young Jarvis, up in the maintop, watched the battle rage below, fretting his soul with disappointment

that he could not add his four-foot eight-inch boyish figure to the mêlée down on the deck. Owing to the loss of the *Constellation*'s mast the French ship escaped. The *Constellation* lost forty men and one officer—Jarvis. The end of Jarvis is pathetically told by Miss Seawell: "The men in the top had managed to save themselves by leaping and hanging on to the shrouds and rigging. But little Jarvis came down with the mast. The captain ran to him and lifted the boy's head upon his knee—but he was quite dead, wearing still on his young face the brave smile with which he had faced death when glory beckoned him upward. By this time Jack Bell, captain of the maintop, came running up, wiping the blood from his face and head. He stood close to the captain's elbow and half sobbed, half shouted:

"He could have saved himself, sir. I told him she was a-goin', but he said as he were a officer, he couldn't leave his post. He done his duty like a man, sir, and he were the bravest little chap I ever see."

"They buried Jarvis at sea that night. The officers and men, standing on the quarterdeck with uncovered heads, gazed with a sort of reverence at the small body wrapped in the flag, for he was little Jarvis even in death. As the words of the burial service were finished, two of the oldest sailors were unloosing the flag, when the captain, his gray head bared, motioned with his hand. "No," he said, "make it fast. He has well defended that flag, and he shall be buried in it."

"The sailors, with deft fingers, made fast the flag, the tears from their hard weather-beaten faces dropping upon little Jarvis. In another moment the small body slid gently over the rail, and sunk swiftly and peacefully into the untroubled depths of the ocean. Little Jarvis was forever at rest in the sea he loved so well. In the midst of the deathlike pause, when every breath was stilled, the captain spoke in a husky voice:

"Gentlemen, little Jarvis has indeed gone aloft!"

"He stopped suddenly, and his voice seemed to leave him. . . . When the story of that splendid fight was told at home the Congress of the United States, after passing a resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the *Constellation* and awarding Captain Truxtun a gold medal, passed a separate and special resolution in honor of little Jarvis, and it said: 'Be it further resolved, That the conduct of James Jarvis, a midshipman on said frigate, who gloriously preferred certain death to an abandonment of his post, is deserving of the highest praise, and the loss of so promising an officer is a subject of national regret.' The *Constellation* is now the stationary training ship at the Newport Training Station. If there shall ever be a movement to offset the efforts of the peace faddists in their Hague Day celebration each year in the public schools it can take a no more appropriate and inspiring form than the placing in every schoolhouse of the country of a picture of little Jarvis clinging to the mainmast in a cloud of smoke, looking down upon the battle far beneath. It is likely that pupils would take more interest in that than they would in the pictures of men famous in our history, as child life appeals most strongly to children.

Do the pages of sacred or profane history reveal a purer devotion, a loftier sense of duty, than that displayed by that little uniformed midshipman, who, as an officer of our Navy, is to be classed with those denounced by some as "hired assassins"?

#### THE MAXIM SILENCER.

A correspondent writes us that after reading our editorial remarks on the Maxim silencer in the *JOURNAL* of Dec. 31 he is more than ever impressed with the usefulness, in a restricted application, of a silencer of small arms. He says: "In other words, the advantages of any deadener of sound in the weapon should not be sacrificed in the interest of the general Service weapon's ballistic efficiency. The sharpshooter, the silencer and the more than ordinary cumbersome weapon should constitute a single combine or corporation aside from the general activity of the battlefield and the general slaughter of men. Flat trajectories incident to high velocities are the essential ballistics of the weapon at large, where all is estimate or guesswork with the individual soldier, or where the unit of organization work is to 'cut a swath' over an extended field crowded with men, or it may be where the individual of superior qualifications in range estimate needs marked efficiency in his weapon to enable him to do his best work. With such purpose in view, no sacrifice of velocity or flatness of trajectory can be tolerated, noise or no noise, and under such circumstances the silencer, if but a partial or meager silencer, must 'go to the wall.'"

"If as a flash destroyer it can be rendered successful as relates to field or siege artillery, while as a silencer it is but nil, then call it by its proper name and employ it for the purpose intended. Who, indeed, is there to deny that, without some such device as Maxim provides, the flash betrays the position of field or siege guns quite as much as did the smoke of black powder, and who is there of all those with keen vision at Santiago that did not at once locate the Spanish guns by the flash, in spite of the smokelessness of their powder? So much, then, for the silencer and the silencer's partially developed merits, as a silencer for a service rifle, either Artillery or Infantry; but as a flash destroyer or recoil check it may be of material benefit.

"Having disposed of the subject before us in a somewhat summary way, it may perhaps be well to indicate the path which we should tread in our effort to accomplish something in the legitimate line of breaking or deadening sound in the small-arm rifle. It is too much to expect success in this field with field artillery weapons, and not very material that we should; but what can we do for the small arm and to what special end in view where the best is done that can be done? Maxim tells us (it is presumed he can make good his claim) that 'with a silencer such as we have produced for this rifle it is actually possible to hold a small visiting card in the fingers within one inch of the muzzle of the silencer and discharge the piece with no other visible effect than cutting out a round hole where the bullet passed. The card is not even torn.' Here there is an obvious control of the powder gas, since experiment demonstrates that cardboard placed at two inches from the muzzle of a rifle will be torn into small bits should the rifle be fired normally and without the silencer.

"The problem of control of the noise due to bullet is a more formidable one, and it has been thought that this noise is a function of the form of bullet (blunt or sharp). Be that as it may, we are brought to analyze this problem in its entirety. What makes the noise in a small arm? First, the blow of the hammer; second, the discharge of the primer. From these actions, with an empty cartridge case in the chamber of a rifle, quite a report results,



which may be heard at some moderate distance. Third, we may consider the gas action after that gas leaves the muzzle. In large guns it follows the smoke of black powder in form of a hemisphere of large proportions. It is discovered and measured by the camera, but not by the naked eye. This hemisphere of attenuated gas is a practical vacuum, and the inrush of air to fill this void makes the noise which Maxim destroys. There is, of course, no noise due to powder gas before it escapes or leaves the barrel, whatever may have been its maximum or average pressure while the system (projectile and gun) is connected.

"But there is still another cause of noise in this gas which Maxim controls. This is the force or blow of the gas upon the air in forming the sphere or vacuum, so that air being forced out of space and the reactionary inrush are the things which make the noise under normal conditions, and which Maxim has mastered. This noise can be measured by experiment, using the rifle with the silencer or without it. The personal error of observation may be eliminated by employing a number of observers and striking the mean average of distance at which the report of the rifle may be heard under the two conditions named.

"And now for the bullet noise. If not followed by the gas this is the whole of the problem to be met. A column of air ahead of the bullet in the bore is undoubtedly somewhat compressed, due to its inertia, but on the whole the bullet pushes its way or presses its way through the air from 'start to finish.' A pointed shell (very sharp) or a blunt cylinder, it might seem, should strike no blow, but act more as does the driven pile in the mud. But there is noise from the bullet, and what makes it? Methinks it is the vacuum filling behind the bullet—the draft which assimilates to that we experience on our necks in the open car running at high speed. The inrush, coupled with the rotation of the bullet, makes the screaming, screeching, whistling sound of the bullet during flight. But with that we have naught to do. This is like the rocket at the far end of its route. What we want to know is exactly what makes the first or muzzle end noise of the bullet, where we are assured the powder gas noise is entirely eliminated. The writer, for one, is constrained to accept the theory of an air forcing and vacuum filling due to the bullet, like unto that due to the normal escape of the gas, but on a minor scale.

"But what of all this? The writer, for one, would sacrifice everything for a gun of position for the sharp-shooter. Give him the distances of all things in sight of his hiding place. Lower the velocity of his rifle projectile and equip him with the best silencers extant. It would then be the 14-inch low velocity seacoast gun problem in miniature. What matters the curved trajectory so long as you have the range? Shots cluster equally well on a known or practical range, whether the trajectory be curved or flat. After all, it is secretiveness and safety we are after in this deadly game of war. It is the leaders we wish to spot—the Grants and Lees we desire to knock out at a critical juncture—junctures such as those presented at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness; there Jackson and Longstreet were stricken down. What would Sheridan said that the wars of the future are to be fought without the loss of a single life and the victor will be he who outmaneuvers his adversary? Strike down the leader by fair means or foul, but strike him down and save the lives of the multitude. Such is the cry of the Christian of the present day, as opposed to that of the heathen of the day that is passed."

#### AN ABSENT-MINDED OFFICER.

The record for absent-mindedness among Army officers should be awarded to Capt. John McNutt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in view of the incident reported of him in the book, "I Married a Soldier," by Lydia Spencer Lane (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia). We are told that Captain McNutt, when stationed at Fort Leavenworth, gave an entertainment, and everybody was on the qui vive for an invitation. Preparations were made on a grand scale, but as the day drew on there were many heartburnings among his friends as hour after hour passed without bringing the much coveted invitation. It seemed as if the Captain would have to make some very unpleasant explanations after the affair. The night came on. Supper was ordered and the house was brilliantly illuminated, the Captain, in full dress, only awaiting the coming of his guests to be perfectly happy. The first hour came, but no guest arrived. A full hour passed and the supper was growing cold, but still no guests came. The Captain waited another hour, but not a person had entered his door. By this time he was in a state of mingled surprise and anger. Could this, he thought, be a concerted attempt to insult him—him who seemed to have so many friends? He bowed his head in his hands and gave way to hard and bitter thoughts. But only for a moment, for an idea suddenly struck him, and, springing to his feet, he ran to his desk. There he found the invitations he had written out days before and had carefully placed in a pigeonhole, instead of sending them out.

Captain McNutt was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1840. He was in command of the Leavenworth Arsenal, Kas., from Aug. 12, 1866, to Oct. 1, 1869. The author of this interesting history of the life at frontier Army posts, is the daughter of Bvt. Major George Blaney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and married Lieut. William B. Lane, U.S. Mounted Rifles, at Carlisle, Pa. With her husband she shared the vicissitudes that attended Army life in the West and Southwest before the Civil War. Soon after they were married the bride was kissed by an officer in circumstances that threw a shadow several seconds long over their married life. Lieutenant Lane went to New York to join a party of officers and recruits bound for Texas on the steamship Middlesex. Young and pretty Mrs. Lane, when she was hoisted up on deck, found, among other friends, Gen. Sylvester Churchill, who was making an inspection of the ship and troops. General Churchill was as effusive with his women friends as General Sherman ever was. "The first thing I did," says the author, "was to rush at him and he ran to me, gathering me up in his arms and kissing me. When Lieutenant Lane appeared he was much astonished to see what was going on. Though the dear old man had known me always, he had never seen Lieutenant Lane. Explanations followed, introductions were made and peace in the family was restored." The incidents that make up the book were first introduced to the author's children and grandchildren, but afterward she thought they might be acceptable to Army friends and "to many of the younger generation who are interested in the old Army"; and much more than acceptable they will be to Army and other readers of this interesting narrative.

#### ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY SERVICE.

New York city, Jan. 11, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a retired enlisted man perhaps my experience in civil life would interest the readers of the JOURNAL.

Some two years ago my thirty years were completed, and, like many another enlisted man, I had my dreams as to what I should do when that great day for retirement rolled around.

After trying my hand at doing nothing for a while I finally advertised in your JOURNAL for a position, and the answers were many. I wanted to get civil employment, and succeeded in getting a position with a large business house.

I am very proud and happy to think that I had the good sense to spend my time in the Army and Navy, and now have the retired pay to my credit, as I find that in civil life the employers do not make such liberal terms with their employees as does Uncle Sam with his enlisted men. An instance came to my notice, when a large firm was going out of business. An employee who had been thirty-five years in their employ was left practically stranded, with only a letter of recommendation to the effect that he was very faithful and that the firm was in hopes that he would speedily find employment. He had no home to which he could retire in case he failed to get a position, such as the Regular has at Washington, nor did he have any retired pay on which to fall back.

My advice to the enlisted man is to remain in the Service, as his chances are surer, his pay is better, his food is better, his quarters are cleaner and more sanitary, the treatment he receives at the hands of the officers is, in nine out of ten cases, better than he would receive from his superiors in civil life.

I know that about which I am writing, for I have passed through the ups and downs of an enlisted man, from the private to the non-commissioned staff officer, and was for a period of about twelve years a top sergeant. I often think the position of top sergeant is the most trying in which an enlisted man can be placed. Frequently the articles which are printed in papers and magazines are shown me, and I am asked my opinion as to why they treat the enlisted men in such a manner. I simply account for the tales as false statements, and explain that probably most of the writers get their stories from deserters, men who have broken their oath, and explain that there is no need for a man to desert, as he can purchase his discharge. I explain the different appeals the enlisted man can make, and point out how much better off he is than the civil employee, who, in most cases, has no redress above the manager. I am truly dumfounded to learn how little the well read and intelligent citizen knows of the Service.

I have found my discharge papers (all marked "Excellent") to be a great help to me in civil life. At times I am pointed out as a sort of curiosity as a man who has spent thirty years of his life in the service of his country, and when it becomes known the amount of retired pay I receive as a non-commissioned staff officer I am counted a very lucky man indeed, and they think the Government very liberal, but at the same time they say "none of it for them." I know of two young men of good address and education who have gone in the Service on my advice. One has a commission and the other is getting along very well.

My advice to my comrades in the Service is "Stick by it." You are better off than fifty per cent. of your class in civil life. I write this with no "axe to grind" nor any favors to ask; it is only that which I know from experience to be true.

A RETIRED MAN.

#### AS TO DENTAL SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If one-half the dental surgeons have withdrawn from the Army for the reasons stated by "A. B. C." in your issue of Dec. 17 their places were very promptly filled, for there are no vacancies in the Dental Corps to-day. But perhaps the reason for their withdrawal may be found in their restrictions to the use of materials furnished by the Medical Department, and for which no charge can be made to the enlisted men. Even with this source of revenue cut off the dental surgeons are privileged to charge the families of officers and enlisted men for their services. They are, therefore, better off in that respect than medical officers.

"A. B. C." says that the Dental Corps, not having a purchasing officer, is provided with supplies many of which are unfit for use. I consider this remark to be a serious breach of discipline, for it distinctly accuses the medical purveyor of being incapable of making a proper selection of the limited number of articles required by the dental surgeons.

As to rank, the Medical Department has shown a spirit of kindness to the dental surgeons by proposing a change that would give them the rank of first lieutenants. Even before this bill has had a chance to be acted on, "A. B. C." attacks the Medical Department for having proposed it, and says that the bill is not at all satisfactory. He objects to being attached to the Medical Department, on the ground that dentistry is a distinct profession, and that there is no more reason why dentists should be under the control of the Medical Department than the veterinarians. He also laments over the fact that even were he commissioned he would rank after the Medical Reserve Corps. Does "A. B. C." expect that there is to be established a Dental Department, with a hierarchy comprising a dentist general, a dentist colonel, down to a dentist first lieutenant? Such a thing has never been heard of before, and would make any old trooper smile. Dentists treat men and the veterinarians treat animals, and I see no reason why dentistry should be a distinct profession any more than orthopedic surgery or any other surgical specialty.

As to the question of rank, a commission implies rank and command. Of what use are these to the dental surgeons? Army surgeons were very properly given rank. The Hospital Corps, which they command, numbers 3,500 enlisted men, a total sufficient to entitle our chief to the rank of major general. In order to control this large body of men, to organize companies of instruction, manage hospitals, etc., it is absolutely necessary that medical officers should have the same rank and authority as line officers. Medical officers are also in daily close contact with troops; they accompany them on the march and in the field, and form a part of the Army that cannot be dispensed with. But who ever heard of a dentist on the firing line or in any other place but his office while on official duty? He could command at most one or two assistants, and for this purpose he does not require a

commission, the regulations allowing him the same protection and respect as to commissioned officers. This is quite sufficient. The contract service system is advantageous to the Government, and not at all unjust to the dental surgeon, whose duties do not expose him to the perils of war like his brothers of the Medical Department, after whom he does not wish to take rank.

M. D.

#### AS TO THE WASHINGTON CLUBHOUSE.

U.S.S. South Carolina, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading over your paper under the date of Dec. 24, 1910, I was much interested in the letter by Lieutenant Commander Crank and bearing the same caption as this letter of mine. As to the Washington clubhouse I agree with him in practically every particular, although he was much more fortunate than I, in that he secured a copy of the special report of the board of governors. I might also mention that a shipmate of mine, who at one time was elected one of the board of governors, but immediately resigned, also failed to receive one. However, both of us had recourse to a copy received by a member on board, five days before the meeting, while this ship was in France. Of course, this short time prevented us from expressing our views and the sentiment of the members on board, which was very much against the approval of the plans in toto, so much so that we at first considered the idea of sending a cablegram. It happens that the majority of the members of the club on board this ship have had duty at Washington, and we are therefore more or less interested in the new clubhouse. As it is now they had absolutely no voice in the matter.

This question of a new clubhouse has occupied the attention of the members for about five years! I want to congratulate the present board, however, for jumping into the matter in such a businesslike way and bringing the project up to its present status in such a short time. However, I regret that so few seagoers had an opportunity to express their views. In connection with the plans, I would mention that the cellar in summer time is a bad place for the billiard room, and I would suggest removing the water closet off the bar from the vicinity of the ladies' entrance and dressing room. I regret the club failed to put in a bowling alley or squash court, as in Washington there is one thing lacking, and that is a means of getting exercise. I do not care to go into any further details, but I hope that something may be done by which members may be given a chance to suggest ideas which they consider improvements, and that the board will consider such recommendations.

COMMON SHELL.

#### BELIEVES SHERIDAN SAID "BOYS."

Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 24, 1910, there appears an article in which the author attempts to remove the romance which for so many years had been attached to that memorable event known as "Phil Sheridan's Ride." I will not argue the point whether Winchester was fifteen miles or twenty miles away. It would be a good distance at fifteen miles. Neither do I argue whether the horse the General rode was covered with foam or not. I was not there, but resided at that time in Germany and was only ten years of age; I will say, however, that I do not doubt in the least that Phil used the word "boys" when he said: "Come on, boys," etc.

The author of the article referred to states that only a "Militia officer" would have used such familiarity, but not a West Pointer. I saw service during the battle of Santiago, Cuba, and I have heard several commanding officers, including a well known general, using the exact word "boys." Neither one of these officers was afraid that his shoulder-straps lose their glitter by using such a "familiar" word. In time of peace during certain sporting exercises, of which a tug of war was one of the events, I heard a general now in command of an important department shout: "Pull, boys, pull!"

Take an example of the German army, where the officers are aristocratic instead of democratic. During the Franco-Prussian War, in which I had the honor to take part as a drummer, the officers addressed the men frequently as "Kinder," saying, for instance: "Guten Morgen, Kinder" (Good Morning, Children), which in fact is the equivalent for "boys," there being no girls in the army.

I had the pleasure of knowing General Sheridan personally and my opinion is that he was just that kind of a gentleman who would consider a private as well as a comrade in arms as an officer. This ought to prove that the expression "boys" by General Sheridan was not at all impossible, and it seems the rest of his doings neither.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS' SERVICE IN REGULAR ARMY.

#### THOROUGHbred HORSES.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 9, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I beg leave to correct a slight error in your article on "Breeding Horses for the Army" in your issue for Jan. 7, 1911.

In the third paragraph you compare "half-breds" to "thoroughbreds." There is only one animal in the entire world may be correctly called a "thoroughbred" and that is the English race-horse. The word you want is "pure-bred." That may be applied to bacon hogs, fine wool sheep, dairy cows, draft horses, saddle horses, etc., provided their ancestry is sufficiently pure to entitle them to registry in their respective flock, herd or stud books.

"Thoroughbred" is the name of a distinct breed of horses and is used to distinguish them from the Percherons, Belgians, standard breds, Clydesdales, etc. A thoroughbred is a purebred, but the reverse is not necessarily true. The first is a proper noun, the second is a common noun.

W. G. LANGWILL.

2d Lieut., 27th Inf., Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture, Iowa State College, 1908.

Upon being placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and when ready for sea, the Baltimore will proceed to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., to replace the Texas. Upon being relieved the Texas will proceed to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.



The members of the Old Guard, of New York, who have been working day and night on the numerous details in connection with their annual military ball at Madison Square Garden, New York city, Thursday night, Jan. 26, have completed all arrangements. The Garden will certainly be a blaze of light and glory, and a great sunburst of 60,000 electric lights will shed its rays on the large and brilliant assemblage. Then the committee announce magnificent decorations in keeping with the taste of this famous organization. A great number of military and civilian guests from all over the country will attend, many of the military in full uniform. The great military parade at midnight will be a grand sight. The Old Guard band, 200 strong, will furnish the military and dancing music. Those attending the monster ball will include many distinguished persons. Major S. Ellis Briggs, commanding, with his officers, in their handsome uniform, including the historical bearskin busby, will receive his distinguished guests at the marquee on the Fourth avenue side of the Garden. The "Minute Men," in the Old Continental uniform, from Washington, D.C., will be present under the command of Col. M. A. Winter. Over forty representatives from foreign legations from Washington will be among those present. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia in large numbers will grace the occasion, and with the beautiful costumes of the ladies a brilliant spectacle will be afforded. Among the most distinguished who will be present are Governor Dix, with his full military staff; the Governor General of Canada, Earl and Lady Grey, and Col. E. M. Renouf and his full military staff, Royal Artillery, Montreal; Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, members of Congress and state Senators, Hon. George Cromwell, Borough President, Staten Island; Hon. Edward Lauterbach, Hon. Clement Driscoll, Police Department; Hon. Judge Blanchard, Hon. Judge Erlanger, Hon. William Sulzer, Congress, and others.

Before Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan leaves Washington on Feb. 20, to assume command of the Department of Dakota, he will turn the new Infantry Drill Regulations over to the General Staff with his recommendations. He and Capt. W. S. Graves, who have been spending most of their time for the past four or five months revising the regulations, will have completed their work, and General Duncan is now giving them their final reading. Among other recommendations which General Duncan will make will be a service trial of the regulations. In the opinion of General Duncan and Captain Graves the regulations should be tried by four or five regiments before they are adopted. It is possible that they may suggest to the General Staff the regiments that should conduct the service tests. Already several regiments have made application through their commanding officers to be designated for the service test. In a general way the tactics are revised so as to increase the efficiency of the Army in actual warfare. This is in harmony with the general plan provided for in the order recently issued by the War Department for the purpose of preparing the Army to turn out for actual hostilities on short notice. There will also be a number of changes made necessary by the adoption of new equipment. It is not probable that the new Drill Regulations will be put into effect before early next fall. The service tests will be conducted some time during the summer.

President Taft's plan for universal arbitration and his proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain were the subjects of a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 16. Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, invited the French government to associate itself with the United States in the proposal for unlimited arbitration treaties. M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in replying, said that he believed the adoption of the motion would imperil the very principle of international arbitration. Such treaties, the Foreign Minister said, always excluded questions touching the vital interests of national honor. President Taft's proposal, continued M. Pichon, was not likely to be adopted by the United States Senate. The French government, he concluded, was prepared to take up negotiations with the United States on the same lines as with Denmark. M. Jaures insisted that France must share in the new effort toward universal arbitration. He did not press for a vote, but proposed to send the question to the Foreign Affairs Commission. This was done.

Whether a death from cancer in 1893 can or cannot have been caused by a rifle shot wound received in 1880 is the question that, in a lay sense, was decided by the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole on Jan. 6. The bill under consideration was one appropriating \$1,186.25 to the widow of a man who died of cancer in 1893, and who had been struck in the thigh in 1880 by a bullet fired in the course of rifle practice by soldiers of the U.S. Army. That the cancer was to some extent caused by the bullet wound was the statement of the man's physician and surgeon; that there could be no connection between the two things was the opinion positively expressed by two members of the House who took part in the debate. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, offered to wager that no member of the Committee on Claims knows what "Ponpart's ligament" is, or where "Scarpa's triangle" is, or what "congenital phimosia" is—these being the leading terms in the doctor's report—but found no takers.

One million cubic yards of concrete had been placed in the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal at the close of work on Dec. 31, and there yet remained 1,085,000 cubic yards to be placed. The work was begun at Gatun on Aug. 24, 1909, and the mixing and handling plant had not thoroughly found itself until Jan. 1, 1910. In the year just closed the average amount placed each month was over 73,000 cubic yards. All the wall and floor of the upper lock chambers have been completed, and the concrete laying is advancing in the upper forebay and the lower gate abutments. About eighty per cent. of the masonry for this pair of locks is already in place. In the middle locks the concrete is being placed in the side and center walls, and three of the four cableways are engaged in this work. Nearly fifty per cent. of the concrete for the whole system of three twin locks has been laid, the exact amount in place at the close of work on

Dec. 31 being 1,002,600 1-4 cubic yards, out of a total of 2,085,000.

The annual banquet of the Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 12, was attended by Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., and Comdr. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N. General Maus made a very effective speech, calling attention to the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast. "You are far from the East," said General Maus. "You have lines of transportation which can be blocked and you can be shut off. I therefore warn you to look to that. Don't forget it. Precaution is a good thing for us. This country has great natural wealth, and we want to keep it. You don't want to allow the cupidity of a foreign nation to get the better of you. To keep your wealth you should take those precautions which are sensible. A Navy to-day is more important on the Pacific coast than an Army. Every sensible man knows that, because if you command the sea you prevent any invasion; if you don't command the sea, you invite it. You should help everything which tends to the protection of your coast."

The directors of the Navy League of the United States have finally decided to hold the annual convention at Los Angeles, March 7 and 8. Uniformly warm invitations were received from Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, making it a difficult matter to arrive at a decision. The main party from the East, which will include many prominent Navy League members, whose names will be announced later, will probably leave New York city on a special train Feb. 28. Arrangements, all of which are tentative, will not only be made for the league members to stop at the Grand Canyon, Colorado, but a choice will be given of several return trips, including one by the way of the Panama Canal for the members desiring to witness the digging of the canal. A strong list of speakers is assured. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of Frank Wiggins, secretary, will have charge of the arrangements in the West, and have proffered a convention hall, a dinner and elaborate entertainment to the delegates.

Before the Twentieth Century Club of All Souls' Church, Unitarian, of Washington, D.C., of which President Taft is a member, Mrs. H. O. Owen on Jan. 19 entered a vigorous protest against any attempts to recognize the Mormon Church in the inscriptions on the silver service which the state of Utah is to present to the battleship of that name when the Dreadnought goes into commission in about six months. Mrs. Owen said that the coffee tray, one of the most conspicuous pieces in the set, shows as the dominant figure in the inscription the features of Brigham Young. Mrs. Owen recited the acts of Brigham Young in defiance of governmental authority, retold the story of the mountain meadows massacre and Youngs threat to found an independent state in Utah. "That man lived and died in absolute rebellion to the United States," said Mrs. Owen. She announced that she was going to enlist Congressman Hobson and ask him to submit a protest against the proposed design.

Secretary of War Dickinson has written to the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations calling attention to the fact that the appropriation of \$300,000 under which the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana Harbor is being carried on will be exhausted within six weeks. Mr. Dickinson suggested that the War Department be authorized to continue the work under an indefinite appropriation authorized several years ago, and he submitted the draft of a bill to carry this suggestion into operation. The Cuban government has requested that the second mast of the vessel be given to Cuba for erection in one of the principal plazas of Havana. The U.S. Naval Academy has asked that the chronometers of the Maine when recovered be placed in the Naval Academy museum. Mr. Dickinson asks Congress to indicate what action should be taken upon the requests.

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, U.S.A., and Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were among the guests of honor at the dinner of the New York Post-graduate Medical School, held at Delmonico's, in New York city, on the evening of Jan. 19. Surgeon General Stokes delivered a two or three minute speech about sanitation in the Navy. He would like to see, he said, about four transports with every feet, each capable of carrying about 1,000 wounded. After an engagement the wounded would be brought into New York. He asked the diners to think over the problem of the four transports coming into New York with from 4,000 to 5,000 wounded aboard, and then asked them what they would do with these patients. "It's up to you," concluded Surgeon General Stokes. Colonel Hoff also spoke briefly.

At the War Department it has been noticed that there has been an increasing number of officers detailed at Department headquarters in the United States and the Philippines as assistants to chief quartermaster and other staff officers. The impression has become general that there are too many young officers serving on the staffs of departmental and post commanders. To determine just how many of these officers can be spared an investigation is being conducted, and it would not be surprising if quite a number of young officers would be relieved of such detail in the near future. It is contended that it is not only unnecessary to have so many assistant staff officers, but also that such details prevent younger officers from developing as they should in practical military work.

The naming of the aviation field at San Francisco where the military aviation tournament has been in progress after the late Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A., was a graceful exhibition of admiration for the brave young officer who, in September, 1908, lost his life in one of the early flights of the Wrights. In meeting death so early in his promising career the young Lieutenant won the melancholy distinction of being the first in the lengthening roll of those who have given up their lives in advancing the mysterious science of air flight. When one realizes that this accident happened little more than two years ago, and that the date of Lieutenant Selfridge's death virtually marks the beginning of successful prac-

tical aviation, one can form an idea of the rapid progress in conquering the unstable domain of the air.

When we saw in a New York daily the other day the heading, "Sixteen-hour Battle in Mexico," there came before us visions of another Gettysburg or Liaoyang, but on closer reading we found that this "battle" was between seventy government volunteers and one hundred revolutionists at the village of Coyoma, in the Chihuahua district, on Jan. 14. "No details are given," went on this sanguinary recital, "but from the duration of the engagement it is presumed the losses were considerable." If the government of President Diaz is bothered with no more important "battles" than these, it may feel satisfied that there is little to fear from the present outbreak. Most of the martial activity across the border just now seems to be confined to the war correspondents.

Although the detail of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet does not expire until next June, the report is current around the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus has been selected to succeed him. Other officers have been mentioned in this connection, but it is generally believed that Rear Admiral Osterhaus is the most probable selection for this important detail. In this connection the report is current that Rear Admiral Aaron Ward will be made commander of one of the divisions of the fleet. He may succeed Rear Admiral Vreeland, who will come ashore during the change. Rear Admiral Thomas W. Howard will stay with the fleet.

G.O. No. 100, Navy Department, was issued Jan. 20, 1911, by Secretary Meyer, in which he comments as follows upon the President's letter dealing with Commander Sims' London speech: "A public reprimand is hereby administered to Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., and will be entered upon his official record. The gravamen of the offense is so clearly set forth in the above quoted communication from the President that no additional remarks appear necessary to indicate to the naval service the lack of tact and knowledge of the plain duty of an officer of the Navy exhibited by Commander Sims upon the occasion mentioned and to prevent a repetition of such a regrettable occurrence. The letter from the President is published for the information of the Service."

A Mountain Artillery Board, to consist of Col. Alexander B. Dyer, Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon and Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 4th Field Art., is appointed to take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. It will constitute a sub-board of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley, Kas., and will consider such Mountain Artillery questions as may be referred to it either by the Field Artillery Board or by the War Department. The president of the Field Artillery Board and the president of the Mountain Artillery Board are authorized to communicate directly with each other on all questions which have been referred to this board by the War Department for action.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, according to reliable information, will be appointed Judge Advocate General on Feb. 14, when Brig. Gen. George B. Davis retires. This will promote Lieut. Col. John A. Hull to the rank of colonel, and Major John Biddle Porter will be advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. There are a number of possibilities for the vacancy in the rank of major in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Just at present Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., who is serving in the office of the Judge Advocate General, appears to be the most probable successor to Major Porter.

At last the end of the proceedings of the retirement board before which Major Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M. Dept., has appeared is in sight. Unless there are further adjournments the counsel in the case will conclude their argument by Friday or early next week. It is thought at the War Department that this case breaks all records so far as length of trial is concerned. Major Bickham went before the retiring board early in June, 1910. The proceedings, aside from the appendices, will be close to a thousand pages. Major Bickham surely has made a gallant fight against retirement.

The Japanese Embassy in Washington is reported to have taken steps to ascertain the accuracy of the press despatches from the Isthmus, quoting Rear Admiral Yashiro as saying that "in his opinion the United States would make a great mistake in fortifying the canal." If the statement proves correct it is likely that Admiral Yashiro will be reproved by his government for criticizing the policy of this government in regard to the fortification of the canal. The Japanese squadron is due at Acapulco, Mexico, about Jan. 20.

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect March 15, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. William W. Besell, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect March 14, 1911. He is assigned to the 13th Infantry. Lieutenant Jones will on March 14, 1911, proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty.

Upon his own application Capt. William N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, has been relieved by the War Department from duty with the Organized Militia of Kentucky. The relations between Captain Hughes and the Kentucky Militia were of the most pleasant character, and the officer enjoyed his detail with the National Guard.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing the 88th Company of Coast Artillery, on duty at Fort Mansfield, R.I., to proceed about Feb. 1 to Fort Terry, N.Y., for station. Fort Mansfield in the future will be a subpost of Fort H. G. Wright.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans will be detailed to relieve General Duncan on the Garlington retiring board when the latter takes command of the Department of Dakota.

The Senate on Jan. 19 confirmed the nomination of Capt. Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., to be rear admiral, vice Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, retired.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list at his own request from Jan. 13, 1911, after more than forty years' service, and was detached as commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and ordered home. He would not have retired for age until Oct. 20, 1911. Rear Admiral Barry is a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1869, and reached the grade of rear admiral Feb. 1, 1909, and his record of services was given in our issue of Feb. 13, 1909, page 1864. His retirement has promoted Capt. Walter C. Cowles to rear admiral.

Surg. Middleton S. Guest, U.S.N., who was retired from active service Jan. 6, 1911, entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon Nov. 19, 1891, and reached the grade of surgeon in 1903. He has been under treatment at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Frank A. Wilner, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from Jan. 6, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, would have been promoted to rear admiral within a few months had he remained on the active list. When he appeared before the medical examiners preparatory to taking his annual physical test last December the doctors agreed that he was physically disabled, and reported that he should be barred from the test. Captain Wilner held that his health was good and that he would have no difficulty making the prescribed fifty-mile walk in three consecutive days, which he did. When he appeared before the board after completing his test the doctors declared that he had suffered in consequence and that he was unfit for further active duty. Captain Wilner was born in Granville, Ohio, on Aug. 18, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1873. His first assignment was to the Alaska, on the European Station, and from that vessel he went to the Wabash. He also served, among other duties, on the Congress, Hartford, Vandalla, Constellation in the Irish relief cruise in 1880, Passaic, Alert, Essex, Philadelphia, Adams, Dixie, Topeka and Pennsylvania. He was on duty on the monitor Monadnock during the war with Spain. He was commandant of the Portsmouth Yard since September, 1909. He would not have retired for age until Aug. 19, 1913.

## MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, from Manila, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Ames, 12th Inf.; Captains Sharp, 3d, Estes, 20th Inf., Kilbourne and Fife, Med. Corps, Brooke, P.S.; 1st Lieutenants Barton, 5th, Kimball, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieutenant Baird, 5th Cav.; Dental Surgeon McAlister; 639 casuals, 17 sick, 8 military convicts.

The transport Logan sailed from Manila Jan. 15 with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—First Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th Cav. To San Francisco—Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., Col. George A. Dodd, 12th Cav., Major Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav., Major Frederick Perkins, Inf., Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Coast Art., Paul T. Hayne, Jr., 12th Cav., William H. Moncrief and William A. Powell, Med. Corps, 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, George D. Biegler, Alvin S. Perkins, George A. F. Trumbo and Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., John T. Donnelly, 8th Cav., Arthur G. Fisher, 13th Cav., Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., George W. Daywalt, M.R.C., Ernest E. Farrow, Francis P. Casey, John Kearney and William J. Browne, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 2d Cav., Olan C. Aleshire and Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., Charles S. Scott, Ralph Talbot, Jr., Reynold F. Migdalski, George W. De Armond, William D. Geary and Edgar W. Taulhne, 12th Cav., Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf.; Vets. Robert J. Foster, 12th Cav.; enlisted men 12th U.S. Cav., 313.

## PASSENGERS ON THE SHERMAN.

The following is the list of first class assignments to the Army transport Sherman, sailing from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., and way ports, Jan. 5, 1911:

For Manila—Major P. E. Tripp, 14th Cav., wife and child; Major John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., wife and daughter; Major H. H. Whitney, A.G., wife and child; Major W. C. Cannon, Q.M., wife and two children; Capt. C. B. Drake, 14th Cav.; Capt. W. K. Naylor, 9th Inf., wife and child; Capt. S. M. De Lofre, M.C., wife and sister-in-law; Lieut. R. Jackson, 12th Inf.; Lieut. G. F. Bailey, 2d Cav., and wife; Lieut. C. T. Smart, 1st Field Art., wife and two children; Lieut. Charles T. King and M. D. Weed, M.C.; Lieut. J. G. Taylor, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Harding Polk, 8th Cav., and wife; Lieut. H. J. Castles, P.S.; Lieut. J. W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., and wife; Lieut. E. E. Roberts, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. J. P. Brown, P.S., and wife; Lieut. H. M. Rimmer, P.S.; Mrs. J. J. Pershing, wife of General Pershing, three children and governess; Mrs. F. S. Strong, wife of lieutenant colonel, C.A.C.; Mrs. C. H. Barth, wife of major, 12th Inf., child and governess; Mrs. John Howard, wife of captain, P.S.; Mrs. J. C. LeSage, wife of lieutenant, P.S.; Mrs. J. D. Cleary, wife of engineer, Engineer Department, and child; Mrs. C. Y. Wilmarth, wife of chief steward, Warren; Mrs. W. H. Southard, wife of clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. T. Coombs, wife of civil engineer, and child; Albert Shaw, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; P. L. Landrum, master shipsmith, Navy, wife and two children; Miss Lois Farman, sister of lieutenant, 8th Cav.; Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, wife of lieutenant, M.R.C., and son; Miss Blanche Ridley, sister of lieutenant of Engineers; Mrs. D. M. Kent, mother of lieutenant Allen, 19th Inf.; Mrs. J. B. Frazier, wife of chaplain, Navy, and child; Mrs. A. E. Peck, mother of surgeon, Navy; Dr. P. K. Gilman, employee insular government, wife, two children and sister-in-law; Mrs. W. E. Parker, wife of lieutenant, U.S.M.C., child and mother; Mrs. R. G. Ebert, mother of passed assistant surgeon, M.H.S.; Mrs. George R. Harvey, wife of Solicitor General, P.I., and two children; Mrs. Charles E. Hearty, wife of employee insular government, and child; Walter B. Jernigan, employee State Department; O. L. Ingalls, employee Engineer Department at Large; G. M. Rothgang and H. T. Standcliff, clerks, Q.M. Dept.; J. Bundren, clerk, Med. Dept.; H. L. Wilson, clerk, Navy Dept.; Miss Olive L. Hoskins, headquarters clerk; T. R. Scoon, clerk, Navy Dept.; Harry J. Clark, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. Clarence E. Samuelson, wife of official, municipal government, P.I.; Mrs. Frances E. Childs, family of teacher, P.I., and grandson; Francis M. Snook, teacher, P.I., and sister; Jack R. Barber, John V. Leach and wife; Timothy Riordan and wife, all insular; Mrs. Emil Lungren, wife of employee, Philippine government, and two children; P. P. Herrick, employee, insular service, wife and father. For Honolulu—Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, U.S.A., and wife; Major George Bell, jr., I.G.; Lieut. F. M. Andrews,

8th Cav., aid to Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb; Capt. R. M. Culler, M.C., wife and child; Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Harold B. Pratt, U.S.M.C.; Judge A. S. Hartwell, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Hawaii; E. A. Robbins, clerk, with Major Bell; J. A. Keisling, clerk, Sub. Dept.; Mrs. D. D. Gregory, wife of lieutenant, 5th Cav., and child; Mrs. L. H. Watkins, wife of lieutenant, Corps of Engrs.; Mrs. J. A. Settle, wife of clerk, Q.M. Dept., and child; S. A. Anthony, employee, Engineer Dept.; Mrs. E. D. Scales, wife of Captain Scales, and child; Fremont Crane, Supt. Const. and C.E., Q.M. Dept.; E. J. Cramer, Vets., Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. E. E. Howell, mother of lieutenant, M.R.C.; N. H. Duval, draftsman, Engr. Dept.; George W. Knight, trainmaster, Q.M. Dept.; Merley J. Moore, employee, immigration service; W. K. Scammel, cadet, U.S.R.C.S.

For Guam—Lieut. Harry Schmidt, U.S.M.C. Honolulu to Manila—Lieuts. R. E. Brumbaugh, Oliver Floyd, Selden B. Kennedy, Roy D. Lowell, R. P. Pierce and Miles R. Thatchler, all U.S.M.C.

There were, in addition, some thirty second class passengers, and in troops class, for Manila, 23 enlisted men, Signal Corps, 56 enlisted men, U.S. Navy, 497 recruits, 8 casuals; for Honolulu, 25 enlisted men, U.S.M.C., 5 casuals, 6 recruits; for Guam, 6 enlisted men, U.S. Navy, 25 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps, 46 Hospital Corps, a total of 697 troops.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A very pretty Army wedding in the post chapel of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 11, 1911, was that of Miss Edith Burbank, daughter of the late Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, U.S.A., to Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, 10th U.S. Cav. The chapel was profusely and artistically decorated for the occasion, the color plan being green and white. A stringed quintette of the 15th U.S. Infantry band played a number of beautiful selections. The bridal party was led by Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 7th U.S. Cav., of Fort Riley, Kas., and Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th U.S. Cav., followed by Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 7th U.S. Cav., and Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th U.S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsa Budd, of San Antonio, Texas, and Miss Shug Raumme, Miss Adah Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, Ohio, was maid of honor. The bride was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 13th U.S. Inf., who gave her in marriage. Miss Burbank wore a gown of white brocade satin, veiled in ivory embroidered chiffon and pearl medallions. The lace was of point appliqué, and was worn in the wedding gowns of her mother and sisters. Her tulle veil was becomingly arranged with a coronet of lilies of the valley, and her bouquet was of bride roses showered with lilies of the valley. The best man was Capt. H. G. Bishop, 3d U.S. Field Art., and the rector, Chaplain Henry Swift, U.S.A., performed the ceremony. The betrothal service was performed at the chancel steps, the bride and groom afterward proceeding to the altar, where the final vows were exchanged and the benediction pronounced. After the marriage a reception and dance were enjoyed at Pope Hall by several hundred guests. The guests were welcomed by the bridal party, supplemented by the bride's mother and sister. A buffet supper was served on the stage, where the table had a central decoration of a plateau of bride roses and ferns. Punch and the bride's cake, in which were the traditional coin and the thimble, were on a large table under the musicians' balcony. Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis left late in the evening for a wedding trip in the East, and are due at Fort Leavenworth about Jan. 25 for a short stay before sailing on Feb. 5 for the Philippine Islands, where Captain Van Voorhis has been detailed major of Philippine Scouts. Mrs. Van Voorhis traveled in a stylish tailored gown of green broadcloth, with black fur turban, and wore black lynx furs. The popularity of Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis was attested by the quantities of handsome presents received and the numerous messages of congratulation.

Miss Helen Koerper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. A. Koerper, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., were married at noon, Jan. 14, 1911, at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Koerper, 2234 Q street, Washington, D.C. The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated in the presence of the relatives of the couple and a few personal friends. The bride was dressed in white satin. After a short trip Captain Snowden and his bride will be at home at the Westmoreland.

A brilliant wedding in Army circles at Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 5, 1911, was that of Miss Florence M. Brown, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th U.S. Inf., in the post chapel, Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Paul's, officiating. The chapel was transformed into a woodland bower, the walls, ceiling and altar being massed with evergreens. In the center of the altar was a great cross of flowers, and on either side were draped the regimental colors. The glow of numerous ecclesiastical candles gave light to the pretty scene. At twelve o'clock, as the trumpets were sounding mess call without, the 25th U.S. Infantry band struck up the wedding march within the chapel, and the bridal party passed up the aisle. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin, trimmed with rosebuds of chiffon. The veil was caught with orange blossoms, and the bride carried a white satin prayed book, afterward exchanged for a shower of bride roses. The matron of honor was Mrs. Robert Pattison Harbold, sister of the bride and wife of Lieutenant Harbold, 25th U.S. Inf. The maid of honor was Miss Cora Harbold, of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Colonel Evans, and Miss Margaret Rustin, daughter of Mrs. Doane. Little Miss Harriet Lyon, daughter of Captain Lyon, carried the ring in the heart of a large lily. Master Norris Brown Harbold, nephew of the bride, and Master William E. Bennett, son of Lieutenant Bennett, were the cushion bearers. The groom was attended by Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort George Wright, Wash. The ushers were Lieutenant Lawason, Lieutenant Marmon and Lieutenant Everett, all of the 25th U.S. Inf. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents. The house was prettily decorated, pink being the color scheme. Here, as in the chapel, foliage was largely used, the long enclosed porch being entirely decorated in green. The centerpiece on the bride's table was a large silver candelabrum with pink shades, with garlands of smilax. On either end of the table was a large bouquet of Killarney roses, with asparagus fern. The wedding cake was on a small table, where the bride cut it with the groom's saber. Company A, 25th U.S. Infantry, Lieutenant Hay's company, was at the wedding in fulfillment of a custom in the Service, and made a very

fine and military showing. Lieut. and Mrs. Hay left directly for New York. Before their return, which will be Feb. 15, they will visit Lieutenant Hay's parents, the Hon. James D. Hay and Mrs. Hay, of Pennsylvania.

A notable marriage occurred in Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1911, when Miss Alice Dandridge Marshall became the bride of Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 11th U.S. Cav., son of Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. The scene of the wedding was at "Casa Modina," the elegant historic old home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scruggs Brown, on the Kingston Pike. About fifty of the near relatives and most particular friends of the bride and groom were present. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and from the time of entering the porte-cochère door through-out the entire house the eye met beautiful decorations, an elaborate plan of decoration being observed with the banking of palms, ferns and foliage plants, and the use of vases and flower receptacles filled with rare exotics and choice cut flowers. The walls of the reception suite were festooned with Jackson vine and the chandeliers were draped with smilax. In the drawing room an improvised altar was erected with decorations of Ascension lilies and lighted with tall cathedral candlesticks and candelabra. Rev. Father J. J. Graham, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, served as the celebrant of the nuptial service. The personnel of the bridal party and the order of entering the drawing room were as follows: To the strains of the wedding march there first appeared Misses Josephine Susong, of Greenville, and Louise Lutz, followed by Lieuts. Horace M. Hickam and John A. Pearson, 11th U.S. Cav. They entered Misses Claire Claxton and Maude Lindsay and Lieuts. Eben Swift, jr., and Charles D. Rogers, 11th U.S. Cav. Next in the procession were Misses Zoe Schorn and Lucile Campbell, Lieuts. Stephen C. Reynolds and Frederick Hickman. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Milligan, and she was followed by Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, 11th U.S. Cav. Mrs. Phil W. Warren preceded the bride, who, leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Brown, advanced to the altar, where the groom, with his best man, Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th U.S. Cav., stood awaiting her coming. During the solemn ceremony the bridal party formed a semicircle around the bridal pair at the altar. The bride was gowned in a white satin robe, embroidered in pearls and trimmed with real lace, worn by her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Marshall, at her wedding. A shower bouquet of valley lilies and maidenhair fern was carried during the bridal ceremony and the reception. In the spacious entrance hall the flag used by Admiral Dewey on the flagship Olympia at Manila was draped on the wall. Beneath a pergola of vines the punch stand was placed in the hallway and presided over by several of the debutante friends of the lovely bride. The library was decorated in pink. Very appropriately the Cavalry colors of yellow and white were employed in the arrangement of the dining room. As a centerpiece for the table was a gilt basket filled with a shower of white carnations. At the corner of the table were smaller baskets filled with bonbons and confections in yellow tinting. The lights were burning under yellow shades, and yellow ribbons were used in carrying out the yellow motif. Guests were served while seated in the dining room and conservatory. One of the pretty incidents of the evening was the cutting of the wedding cake, in which were concealed the talismanic souvenirs, the ring, the money, the needle, buttons, etc. The bride cut the cake with a saber and distributed it among the bridal party and wedding guests. There was a rich display of wedding gifts showered upon the bride and groom. "No young people in Knoxville," writes a correspondent, "have ever been shown more marked favor. Lieutenant Mills, as an officer in the 11th Cavalry, has formed a number of friends here, and as the son of General Mills, commander of the Department of the Gulf, has numerous inherited friendships among Knoxville people." Miss Marshall is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Rumbough, of Hot Springs, and her paternal grandfather was Governor Marshall, of Minnesota. Following an extended wedding tour South Lieutenant Mills and his bride will go to Fort Oglethorpe, Fla.

Major Edward R. Lounes, U.S.M.C., retired, and Miss Constance Deland, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Kenilworth Deland, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., were married at St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 7, 1911, by the Rev. Thomas C. Campbell. The bride was given away by her eldest brother, Lieut. Charles E. Deland, of the Massachusetts Militia. Major and Mrs. Lounes will reside at 29 Lakeville place, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Ensign Lemuel M. Stevens, U.S.N., and Miss Blanche Rossiter Thompson were married in Christ Episcopal Church, Germantown, Pa., Jan. 4, 1911, by the Rev. Charles Henry Arndt, rector of the church. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. Harry C. Thompson, was attended by her twin sisters, Edith Buenap Thompson and Maud Montgomery Thompson, as flower girls. Miss May Wagner was maid of honor. The bride was given away by her father. The best man was Harry Camden Thompson, a brother of the bride.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Martin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Martin, of Annapolis, Md., to Ensign George Wallace Struble, U.S.N., was quietly celebrated Saturday night, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, Miss Margaret Martin, on Franklin street, Annapolis. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis. Only the immediate families and friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. John W. Martin, and had no attendants except her two nieces, Misses Katherine and Ruth Martin, who acted as flower girls. The best man was Lieut. Nathaniel H. Wright, U.S.N. Ensign Struble is a native of Portland, Ore., from which state he was appointed to the Navy. He was graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1908.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mrs. Gladys Barnett Reed to Lieut. Howard A. Knox, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1911. Mrs. Reed was the widow of Dr. Howard Reed, U.S.A., retired. Dr. Knox is stationed at Fort Hancock.

The engagement of Midshipman Thomas S. King, of California, captain of the Naval Academy football team and president of the class which graduates next June, to Miss Ann Gordon Winchester, of Wilmington, Del., was announced at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19, at a luncheon given by Mrs. Raby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby, U.S.N. Miss Winchester is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Price Winchester, of Wilmington.

Midshipman Henry H. Fox, U.S.N., who has been attached to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, in the Pacific, has sent his resignation to the Navy Department and purposes to return to St. Louis, where he will be associated with his brother in the Fox Bros. Manufacturing Company. The business was founded by their father, the late George C. Fox.



## RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. George B. Dandy, colonel U.S.A., retired, who died in New York city Jan. 14, 1911, was born at Macon, Ga., on Feb. 11, 1830, and was a son of the Rev. James Hervey Dandy. He entered the Army as a private in Company I, 10th Infantry, April 28, 1847, and served with it in the Mexican War. After being discharged in August, 1848, he studied medicine in Salem, N.J., and was appointed a cadet of the U.S. Military Academy in 1849, remaining there until July 10, 1852, failing to graduate. He enlisted as a private in the 1st U.S. Artillery Nov. 14, 1854, and after rising to first sergeant was appointed a second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Artillery, Feb. 21, 1857. In 1861 he was promoted first lieutenant, and the next year captain and assistant quartermaster. The same year he was appointed colonel of the 100th N.Y. Volunteers, and was made brigadier general of Volunteers March 13, 1865. He became major and quartermaster in 1875; lieutenant colonel and deputy Q.M.G. in 1887, and retired in 1894. He was advanced to the rank of colonel, retired, by Act of April 23, 1904. He was brevetted major Sept. 6, 1863, for "distinguished and gallant conduct in the siege of Fort Wagner, S.C."; lieutenant colonel Aug. 14, 1864, "for gallant services in action at Deep Bottom, Va."; colonel March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Gregg, Va."; brigadier general March 13, 1865, for the same in the field during the war. He served in the Spokane Indian expedition and Snake expedition; was assigned to duty at General McClellan's headquarters; captured Folly Island, S.C.; took part in the assault and capture of Morris Island and Fort Wagner, S.C. He was in battles at Port Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, Fussell's Mills and the siege of Petersburg, Va. He was placed in command of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, and in 1865 took a prominent part in the assault and capture of Fort Gregg, south of Petersburg, Va., and commanded his brigade at Appomattox C.H., the last battle of the war. He served after the war at Fort Phil Kearny, in 1866, and Fort Abraham Lincoln, N.D., 1873-5. He was in charge of the general depot of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments at Yuma, Ariz., in 1881, and at various other places. He lived until recently at Omaha. He married Anne Eliza Slaughter, of East Grand Forks, Minn., on his birthday in 1873, and his son, Dr. George B. Dandy, lives at 348 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city.

The death at Portland, Me., on Jan. 16, 1911, is announced of Mrs. Sophia Fisk Colt, at the home of her daughter, the wife of Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Q.M., U.S.A.

The Hon. Thomas J. Walker, who died recently at Lisbon, N.H., is the father-in-law of Lieut. C. P. Chandler, 11th U.S. Cav.

Mr. Peter D. Smith, of Andover, Mass., died at his home on Jan. 16, 1911. Mr. Smith was a past department commander of the G.A.R., and father of the wife of Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 1st U.S. Field Art.

In speaking of the death of Mr. George S. Nelson, fourth son of Major William Nelson, U.S.A., at Saranac, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1910, the Daily Progress, of Charlottesville, Va., says, in part: "The death has brought grief into many homes in Charlottesville, for this brave and high-hearted young man was one of our own boys, and his father and mother and sisters and brothers are our neighbors and our friends. The father was born in Indiana, but was of the old Virginia stock. The mother was Miss Amy Clifford, of Kentucky. George was born in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1879. In 1897 the family removed from Evansville, Ind., to Charlottesville, and made their new home here. George, who had already been graduated from the Evansville High School, was at once matriculated in the university. After a year of preliminary study in the academic department he entered the course in civil engineering. In June, 1902, he was graduated with his C.E. degree, and passed at once into his active professional career. He saw college life in all its phases, grave and gay, good and bad, and learned from its temptations the lesson of self-control; so it was that the gentle influence of home, and the loving loyalty due his parents, and the core of goodness in his own heart kept him ever clean and true, and the sense of honor made him always fine and straight. He was first with the U.S. Corps of Engineers on important undertakings in river improvement; then in the great hydroelectric developments at Niagara Falls and the regions adjoining; then in Canada, and last in Minnesota. Everywhere he won the regard of the men who worked with him: they found they could trust him and could trust his work."

Mr. Albert Burnstine, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., who was honorably discharged as a naval cadet June 30, 1887, and who served as lieutenant (junior grade) in the Volunteer Navy in 1898, died in New York city Jan. 16, 1911. He was born in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. L. Bell, father of the wife of Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15, 1911.

Mrs. Anna Elliott Ingram, mother of Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th U.S. Inf., died at South Lee, Mass., Jan. 17, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Francis W. Seeley, late adjutant general of Minnesota, and late captain, 4th U.S. Artillery, who resigned Aug. 31, 1864, died in the Soldiers' Home, near Sawtelle, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911. Entering the Regular Army as a private in the 3d U.S. Artillery at Fort Snelling, Minn., in February, 1855, he served in several non-commissioned grades until commissioned a brevet second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Artillery, Sept. 19, 1860, and as a second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Artillery, in 1861, he took the field with the Army of the Potomac, being present during the siege of Yorktown and participating in the battles of White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the war he engaged in merchandising at Lake City, and later served for twelve years as postmaster of that town. During one term he represented his district in the Legislature of Minnesota, and in 1887 removed to St. Paul. For one term (1887-8) he was adjutant general of Minnesota, with rank of brigadier general.

Mr. Joseph E. McGinnis, father of the wife of Lieut. David McC. McKell, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1911.

Mrs. Abbie Marie Hersher, mother of 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1911.

Mrs. Ida Gatling Pentecost, widow of Mr. Hugh O. Pentecost, who died in New York city Jan. 13, 1911, was the daughter of the late Dr. Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun.

Chief Engr. David M. Fulmer, U.S.N., retired, who died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1910, of heart disease, was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered

the Navy April 21, 1863. During the Civil War he served on board the Shenandoah and Octorara, in the Atlantic Fleet, in the attacks on Charleston and on Fort Fisher. On board the Metacombet he was in the battle of Mobile Bay. He was in the wreck of the Sacramento on the coast of India in 1866 and suffered much hardship. He was retired with the next higher grade April 28, 1864, for physical disabilities, then being a passed assistant engineer. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and of the Masonic fraternity.

Capt. James O. Mackay, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 17, 1911. He was born in Nova Scotia Dec. 22, 1857, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, June 13, 1879. From the latter part of 1879 to October, 1895, he saw active service, most of the time on frontier duty, in scouting against Indians, pursuing horse thieves and in fighting Indians, in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Texas, and Kansas. During this service he took part in the Ute expedition of 1879, was in command of the Apache Indian scouts, on the expedition to Sonora, Mexico, in 1883, being engaged with Chiricahua in the Sierra Madre. He was in the field assisting in quelling Texas and Mexican border disturbances from January to April, 1893, and after service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Camp Thomas, Ga.; Tampa, Fla.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Augusta, Ga.; and Fort Myer, Va., he was retired from active service on account of disability in the line of duty.

Mr. Maximilian Joseph Jean Van Den Corput, father of Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, Coast Art., U.S.A., Mrs. William Jessop, of Tate, Ga., and Dr. Gustave M. Van Den Corput, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1911. The deceased was a lieutenant of engineers in the Belgian army at the time he came to the United States, and was in the Confederate Service as a captain of the Cherokee Artillery, and later as major.

Mrs. Laura Irene Sprigg Foster, widow of Col. Sam A. Foster, U.S.A., died on Jan. 16, 1911, at Fort Howard, Md., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Col. A. Slaker, U.S.A. The deceased is a sister of Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Slaker and Mrs. John L. Phillips.

The funeral of Commodore Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N., retired, whose death at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911, we noted in our issue of Jan. 7, page 534, took place at his late residence, 2203 Scott street, San Francisco. The services were conducted by Chaplain A. A. McAllister, U.S.N., assisted by the Rev. E. Morgan. Simplicity, so in keeping with his life, was observed to the last. He was laid to rest amid most beautiful floral decorations and surrounded by friends. The pallbearers were Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, Rear Admiral J. B. Milton, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Rear Admiral C. P. Ross, Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, Capt. C. B. T. Moore, Capt. J. M. Orchard, Comdr. Victor Blue and Comdr. Guy Burrage, U.S.N. Commodore McCrackin in 1895 married Miss Belle McPherson, a Baltimore girl, daughter of Dr. Maynard McPherson. As a result of this union one child was born, Miss Isabelle McCrackin. The deceased was known as a most skilful navigator, and was well versed in law.

Mr. Paul Morton, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, died in the Hotel Seymour, New York city, Jan. 19, 1911, after being stricken suddenly with cerebral cirrhosis, which is a hardening of the arteries of the brain, producing congestion. He was in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Morton's career was divided into three distinct periods, of greatly varying lengths. From 1872 to 1904 he was a railroad man; in 1904 and 1905 Secretary of the Navy in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and after that president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was married in 1880 to Miss Charlotte Goodridge, of Kansas City, who, with two daughters, Mrs. William Chapman Potter and Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, jr., survives him.

Mrs. Brent, widow of Capt. Thomas L. Brent, U.S.A., died at Weimar, Germany, on Dec. 12, 1910. She is survived by her daughters, Mrs. Flora Brent Hamilton, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Louise Brent, who were with her at the time of her death, and Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, of Columbus, Ohio. The death of Mrs. Brent was due to pneumonia, after a few days' illness. Her body was brought home on a ship due in New York on Jan. 10. Captain Brent, who died in 1880, was the son of Capt. Thomas L. Brent, U.S.A., who died in 1858; and brother of Mrs. Poe, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U.S.A. Mrs. Brent was a woman of the most charming personality, who was justly held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Joseph Keogh, sister of Mrs. McAndrew, wife of Major Patrick H. McAndrew, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1911.

The infant son of Lieut. Allan R. Williams, 24th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911.

Mrs. James M. Marshall, wife of Colonel Marshall, U.S.A., died at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15, 1911.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell, U.S.A., sailed for Paris on the La Provence Jan. 19.

Miss Newcomb, of Fort Williams, is visiting Mrs. Charles Frost Aldrich, 441 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Miss Elizabeth Hammond gave a dance on Jan. 17 in Washington for Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cloman, who are her guests.

Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Julia Rodgers have returned to Washington from Newport, R.I., and opened their house.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, entertained officers of the Regular Army and several of the Militia at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18. In the party were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble and Gen. R. K. Evans, of the Army; Generals Graves, of Alabama; Boardman, of Wisconsin; Drain, of the state of Washington; Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Metcalf, of Missouri.

Engineer-in-Chief George Wallace Melville, U.S.N., retired, who has the rank of rear admiral, was guest of honor at a banquet at Dooner's Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, to celebrate his seventieth birthday. He was presented with an embossed scroll signed by 100 of his friends of the engineering profession, and also a large silver plate with a suitable inscription. The dinner was purely an informal one, no set speeches being made. Among the guests were Col. Frank N. Barksdale, Edward J. Dooner, Thomas F. Dooner, Pay Dir. Mitchell C. McDonald, U.S.N., and Capt. John R. Edwards, U.S.N. The scroll was presented by W. M. McFarland and Asa Mattice, who came from New York as a committee to extend to Admiral Melville felicitations on his birthday.

Capt. Traber Norman, 8th U.S. Inf., has gone to the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Mrs. Thomas Lee Coles, wife of Captain Coles, U.S.A., of Picatinny Arsenal, is visiting Mrs. Paul F. Marcone, of New York city.

Mrs. Charles C. Gilbert, widow of Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U.S.A., is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. W. F. Harrell, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Mrs. J. H. Klein, jr., and Mrs. Burton A. Strait were registered last week at the Hotel Isla de Cuba, Havana, where they spent several days during the stay of the torpedo flotilla in that port.

Miss Floy Robinson, of Topeka, Kas., sister of Lieutenant Robinson, 9th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Arrivals at Havana, Cuba, last week include Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of the work of raising the Maine; Capt. H. D. Thomson, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mrs. J. W. Grissinger and two children have joined Capt. J. W. Grissinger, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, after spending four months with Mrs. Grissinger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Underwood, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th U.S. Inf., who has been on leave for a month visiting his brother, Lieut. Col. John L. Pitcher, at Edgewater, Md., and friends at Washington, Annapolis and New York, returned to his post, Fort Sheridan, Ill., this week.

Lieut. John C. Henderson, Coast Art. Corps, and Mrs. Henderson are at Fort Monroe, Va., where Lieutenant Henderson is at present attending the Artillery School. A recent list of passenger arrivals at Havana, Cuba, erroneously reported Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson as having made a visit to Cuba.

Col. and Mrs. Dyer entertained the officers of the different commands at Fort D. A. Russell from twelve to two p.m. on New Year's. The receiving line consisted of Mrs. Dyer, of the Artillery; Mrs. Williams, of the Infantry; Mrs. McComb, of the Cavalry, and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, of the Signal Corps.

Major and Mrs. J. H. McRae, who have given a series of bridge parties during the winter, were hosts again Jan. 13 at a delightful bridge party in their apartment in Washington, D.C. The pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Hickok and Mrs. Leitch, also by Colonel Lucas, Captain Alexander, Major Newgarden and Captain Waldron, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. Summerhayes are staying late at their home in Nantucket this winter. Mrs. Summerhayes has been engaged in revising her book, "Vanished Arizona," and is about to reissue it through the Salem Press Company, Salem, Mass. There will be several new illustrations and some additions to the story, also one or two outline sketches by Frederic Remington.

Among Army and Navy officers dancing the cotillon given in honor of Miss Helen Taft by Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Washington, Jan. 14, were Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Butler, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., aid to the President; Capt. Willard D. Newbill, U.S.A., and Ensign S. B. McKinney, U.S.N., and Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, U.S.A. There were about 100 couples dancing the cotillon.

Farewell exercises arranged by Chaplain Headley, C.A.C., were held in the post hall, Fort Hancock, N.J., Sunday evening, Jan. 15, in honor of the 95th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, which soon leaves for the Philippines. They consisted of instrumental and vocal music, stereopticon views and addresses by Secretary Taylor, of the Y.M.C.A., and Chaplain Headley. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the services were fittingly concluded by the singing of an original hymn written by the Chaplain's sister, and which was sung by the audience.

Major and Mrs. W. V. Judson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, the Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy and Mme. Carlo Pfister, the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Col. Baron de Bode, and his sister, Baroness Elizabeth de Bode; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Graves, Mrs. Summerlin, Mr. Herbert Putnam, Miss Shirley Putnam, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Alma Ruggles, Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, U.S.A., the U.S. Treasurer, Mr. Lee McClung, and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Benjamin Cable.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., entertained at dinner Saturday, Jan. 14, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The decorations were entirely yellow, jonquils and smilax being in abundance everywhere. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Bunker, Miss Robinson, of Topeka, and Capt. Francis J. McConnell. Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann received the officers of the different commands at their quarters, Fort D. A. Russell, on New Year's Day, from eleven a.m. until six in the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann received, and Mrs. Asa Singleton, of the Signal Corps, served egg-nog to the many officers who called.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean entertained at dinner, followed by a cotillon, on Jan. 14, at Washington, D.C., for Miss Helen Taft. The favors were beautiful and numerous. Scarfs, hair ornaments, vanity boxes and stuffed parrots for the women, large black cats made of velvet and cigarettes were some of the favors for the men. Among the guests were the President, Miss Taft, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Winthrop, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Mitchell, Major Horton, Major Davis and Mr. Palmer.

The elegant old family homestead of Governor and Mrs. George W. Baxter at Knoxville, Tenn., was opened on the night of Jan. 9 for an elaborate hospitality planned in special honor of Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Tevis. The guest company numbered sixteen, and included in the party entertained by Governor and Mrs. Baxter were Gen. and Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Shields, Col. and Mrs. John Y. Johnston, Mr. Storrs, Mrs. Tevis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shields. The table was oval, and had as a centerpiece an arrangement of the pink Killarney roses. Mr. and Mrs. John Scruggs Brown entertained in Knoxville on the night of Jan. 10 with an elaborate dinner in special compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Mills, who were house guests of Governor and Mrs. Baxter during their stay in Knoxville. The guests invited to meet Gen. and Mrs. Mills were the entire Mills-Marshall bridal party, whose names appear in our Service weddings, out-of-town visitors and a few very particular Knoxville friends.



A son was born to the wife of Capt. A. S. Cowan, U.S. Signal Corps, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Jewett, 1st U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son Jan. 9, 1911, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A daughter, Jean Christine, was born to the wife of Lieut. A. W. Hanson, 5th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, Nov. 12, 1910.

Mrs. Glenn, wife of Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., is visiting in New York city at 340 West Eighty-fifth street.

Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., is the house guest of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, in New York, N.Y.

A daughter, Mary Fithian Cutler, was born to the wife of Lieut. E. V. Cutler, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on Dec. 29, 1910.

Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert, wife of Surg. Herbert O. Shiffert, U.S.N., was among the passengers arriving on the S.S. Lusitania at New York on Jan. 12.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., have as their guest at their home in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Henderson's mother, Mrs. Ellicott, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Herbert Wilson is visiting her parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., at their residence, 2006 R street, Washington, D.C., for several weeks.

The Misses Dorothy and Eleanor Anderson, daughters of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., were hostesses at a luncheon at their home in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Major C. W. Abbot, jr., U.S.A., retired, has been elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island to the office of adjutant general for a five-year term. The choice is an excellent one.

Mrs. L. E. Morgan, wife of Lieut. L. E. Morgan, U.S.S. Wabash, is in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, recovering from a severe operation, which she had to undergo on Jan. 14.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, widow of the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fowl, at their home in Corcoran street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. MacArthur, U.S.N., has issued invitations for a bridge in Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of Jan. 28, in honor of Mrs. Harry George.

Lieut. Victor McD. Whitside, 7th Cav., U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kas., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Whitside, widow of the late General Whitside, U.S.A., at her apartment at the Wyoming in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding, wife of Lieut. S. W. Anding, U.S.A., who is recruiting officer at Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Brennan, at 244 Mount Hope place, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Marquart, 2d U.S. Inf., and their sister, Miss Daisy Marquart, have returned to Fort Thomas, Ky., after a trip East, visiting New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Sharon Hill, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore, U.S.A., who have recently returned from their wedding journey, are visiting Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Davis, at their apartment at the Highlands, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was at San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 10, accompanying the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry on a practice march. General Grant has accepted a review of the 12th New York in its armory for Thursday night, Feb. 9.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., has been the guest during the past week of Mrs. Buckingham, widow of the late Comdr. B. F. Buckingham, U.S.N., and Miss Freeman at their H street home, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Poe, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Betty Poe, have been spending the winter at "La Solana," Pasadena, Cal. They returned to Pasadena recently after a few days' trip to San Diego and Coronado Beach.

Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Captain Brooke, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon of eight covers at her O street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, in honor of Mrs. Adams, formerly Miss Adola Greely, daughter of Major General Greely, U.S.A.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Mrs. Julian James, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stockton, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe and Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray occupied a box at the Columbia Theater, Washington, D.C., Jan. 18.

Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon of ten covers in honor of Miss Katharine Andrews, daughter of Col. George Andrews, of Governors Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at her Twenty-second street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Bunker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., were hosts at 12:30 breakfast on Jan. 8 at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The decorations were white and purple sweet peas. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, Capt. Francis J. McConnell and Miss Robinson.

The engagement has recently been announced in Washington, D.C., of Miss Gertrude Ashby Bayne, daughter of Mrs. John W. Bayne, to Dr. Scott Dudley Breckenridge, also of that city. Miss Bayne is a sister-in-law of Lieut. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C., and has many friends in both branches of the Service.

The serious illness of Gen. Philip H. Briggs, who was formerly an inspector general of the New York National Guard, is announced. The General was struck by an automobile on Nov. 31, and was attended by Capt. Arthur R. Jarrett, surgeon of the 13th N.Y. Later he developed pneumonia, and is reported in a serious condition.

Miss Helen Taft was the guest of honor at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, of Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A. The company asked to meet her were all young people, debutantes of this season and last with their bachelor friends. Miss Taft will be the guest at dinner on Saturday night, Jan. 28, of Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N.

A very pretty informal tea, complimentary to Miss Kate Chambers, whose marriage to Lieut. G. I. Rowe, 13th U.S. Inf., will occur in the early spring, was given Jan. 13 by Mrs. E. D. Barlow, jr., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The guests, including the ladies of the 13th Infantry, former members of the regiment and the bride's in Otis Hall, where the Barlows have quarters, were received by Mrs. Barlow, Miss Chambers, Mrs. Schulz and Mrs. Miner. Other ladies assisting were Mrs. F. W. Fuger, Mrs. Hunter Scott, Mrs. Agard Bailey and Mrs. J. J. Loving.

Mrs. Capehart, wife of Comdr. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., entertained at a delightful tea at her residence, 2003 O street, Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Jan. 14, from four until seven. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Alfred Taylor, widow of the late Captain Taylor, U.S.A.; Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brinton Stone served at the elaborately appointed tea table.

Mrs. William Campbell Langfitt, wife of Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Langfitt have sent out invitations for a tea on Saturday, Jan. 21, from five until seven, at their residence, Belle Vue, Q and Twenty-eighth streets, Georgetown, D.C., to meet Mrs. Richard Moore, wife of Lieutenant Moore, U.S.A., and Miss Eugenie Havard, daughter of Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., retired, of Fairfield, Conn.

While on leave recently Lieut. James G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., visited Havana, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica, and Mexico City and vicinity. On his return trip to New York he visited friends at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Sheridan, Ill. While in Mexico Lieutenant Steese visited the famous Necaxa dam, the largest in the world, with the exception of Gatun dam at Panama, and is similar in construction. Lieutenant Steese is again on duty in Panama, having been relieved last fall to attend the Engineers' School at Washington, from which he recently graduated. In all he has made nine trips between the States and Panama.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff, N.G.N.Y., will occupy boxes at the housewarming of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 28. The event promises to be very largely attended, and many prominent ex-members of the command will be among those present. Every department of the regiment will give an exhibit of its particular function, and there will be an historical collection of uniforms, which will be particularly interesting. Among other features there will be fencing and various exhibitions and vaudeville entertainments, etc., under the auspices of the several companies, dancing and a promenade concert.

The Riding Club, of Washington, D.C., gave its first entertainment on Jan. 12, at their attractive riding hall, recently erected at the corner of Twenty-second and P streets, N.W. Intricate drills were given by Troop A, 15th U.S. Cavalry, with Capt. Julian R. Lindsey commanding, and Troop C, 15th U.S. Cavalry, with Capt. Warren Dean commanding. Four squads of Troop B, 15th U.S. Cavalry, gave a wonderful exhibition of circus riding, using blankets in place of saddles, under the command of Lieut. C. B. Barnett. The first performance of the evening was an exhibition drill by members of the club, in which several Army and Navy members distinguished themselves by their good riding. Miss Ethel McMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius McMurray, U.S.A.; Miss Allen, daughter of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Miss Huntington Jackson, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., were among those who took part. The silver cup donated by William P. Eno, president of the Riding Club, was awarded to Miss Allen after her wonderful jumping.

#### SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT TO A WARSHIP.

The first flight in an aeroplane to a warship and back to land took place at San Francisco on Jan. 18, when Eugene B. Ely flew thirteen miles in a biplane, made a successful landing on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, and an hour later flew back to Selfridge Field, twelve miles south of San Francisco. The feat was accomplished without mishap, not a bolt nor wire of the biplane being injured. The air conditions were favorable, there being a slight haze and little wind. Wireless despatches had informed the cruiser of the flight and final preparations were made for Ely's reception. A wooden platform 130 feet long and fifty wide had been constructed over the after deck of the ship, sloping gently aft. Across the floor were stretched ropes with 100-pound sand bags made fast at each end, so that they could be caught by hooks on the lower framework of the biplane. As a further precaution a canvas barrier was stretched across the forward end of the platform. Launches and ship's boats, fully manned, were put out for an emergency. Ely had installed two seven-foot pontoons under the aeroplane to float the machine in case he had to descend on the water, and forward he had built a hydroplane to keep the flying machine from diving into the water. Beneath the car were iron skids.

At 10:58 the lookout on the Pennsylvania sighted Ely through the haze, and the ship's siren roared a blast of welcome. He came on at a speed of thirty miles an hour and circled around the fleet, dipping in salute to each ship. Ely was flying low as he neared the cruiser and dropped lightly to the deck about forty feet from the inner end. The hooks on the aeroplane caught the ropes and stopped the biplane within a distance of sixty feet. So gradually was his speed checked that nothing about the machine was disarranged. There was a great rush of those on board to greet the aviator. Among the first to reach him was his young wife, who had watched the landing from the bridge with Capt. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., commanding the Pennsylvania. After lunch in the cabin with Captain Pond, Ely took his seat in his machine exactly an hour after landing on the deck and gave the signal to start. The machine swept down the 130-foot runway at high speed, dropped off the stern, and, without touching the water, rose rapidly over the ships in the harbor to a height of 2,000 feet. The start for the return flight was as successful as the landing had been. The men of the 30th Infantry, who were waiting for the aviator, swooped down upon Ely and bore him in triumph to Major Joseph P. O'Neill's tent, where an informal reception followed, toasts being drunk in honor of the flyer. Ely, in speaking of his landing, complimented the officers of the cruiser on the arrangements made for his landing. Though not requiring the full 130-foot platform, Ely believes a smaller one would not be safe. If the ship had been in motion, and sailing directly into the wind, his landing, he thought, would have been easier. Latham, the French aviator, who was a spectator, said it was one of the most nearly perfect flights he had ever seen. Among the guests of Captain Pond on the cruiser were Rear Admirals John B. Milton and Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., retired. The flight of Ely to the cruiser was the chief event of the day, which was designated as National Defenders' Day at the meet. The military had a prominent part in the program. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, attended the tournament, with his staff, in full dress uniform. Ely is the aviator who flew from the scout cruiser Birmingham, lying off Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 14 last, and landed safely on the beach, two and a half miles distant.

An interesting military problem [involving the use of

the aeroplane for scout service] was worked out, when it was found that a wireless message could be received and read by the aviator.

The value of the aeroplane for scouting was tested by Army officers on Jan. 16 at the tournament. Troops, consisting of a battery of the 5th U.S. Field Artillery, supported by a troop of the 1st U.S. Cavalry, sent out from the Presidio, twelve miles north of Selfridge Field, covered the distance to the aviation ground without being discovered. It was planned to use three machines in the experiment, but because of the wind and motor troubles only Walter Brookins, of the Wright team, would go up. He took Lieut. George E. M. Kelly, 30th U.S. Inf., who, at an elevation of about 1,500 feet, took photographs and made a survey of the country. Lieutenant Kelly carried sketching materials; a map of the country, field glasses and a camera. He was able to use his entire equipment. He was aloft eighteen minutes, reaching a height of 2,000 feet. As he alighted the band played "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" the crowd taking up the song in compliment to the plucky officer. Lieutenant Kelly said his pictures were taken with carefully planned exposures. At all times he was able to use both hands freely. He regards such scouting entirely feasible. Ely made a reconnaissance later, but though he flew almost as far as the Presidio itself he failed to catch sight of the soldiers. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., who was umpire, is reported as well pleased with Lieutenant Kelly's report.

Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., director of the tournament, made an ascension with Parmalee, the aviator, and took several snapshots, as did Lieutenant Walker as a passenger with Brookins. Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., went up with Parmalee and dropped loaded shrapnels at a target from a height of a thousand feet. One bomb landed in a swamp and failed to explode. With the other there were better results, an explosion resulting, but at some distance from the target. One of the features of the tournament of spectacular interest, but of little practical value, was the dropping of a dummy bomb by Ely, the aviator, over the heads of a body of men of the 30th U.S. Infantry, while the soldiers, according to press despatches, fired a volley of blank cartridges at the human bird above their heads. Major Joseph P. O'Neill commanded the detachment of the men who gave a drill before the grand stand. Lieutenant Crissy is quoted in the papers as saying, "I have calculated the required angle, and with a few adjustments could make an accurate shot from as high as 3,000 feet." The bomb which Lieutenant Crissy dropped weighed about eight pounds, and was one of several he has designed. It was loaded with a high explosive, and he considers it very effective. The bomb that exploded tore a large hole in the earth and scattered shot for a range of fifty yards. It was fitted with a percussion cap and loaded with bullets and black powder, the shell being of white cast-iron, thin and very easily shattered. "I could throw a bomb from 3,000 feet," Lieutenant Crissy was further quoted as asserting, "and it would strike within eighteen seconds. In theory it is four seconds, but in practice the horizontal velocity and other conditions make it eighteen seconds." In considering such bomb throwing one should read the views of Capt. P. W. L. Broke-Smith, Royal Engineers, British army, on the aeroplane, which were described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 7, page 530.

It is said that Glenn H. Curtiss now has at his Western experimental station a new machine for use in naval experiments. It is equipped not only for alighting on the water, we are told, but also for resuming flights from the surface. The fact that Curtiss has given up exhibition flights and is concentrating his attention upon the working out of new ideas makes many hopeful that some important invention will be developed in a few months.

#### ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 12, 1911.

The bachelors of this post entertained the young ladies of Port Townsend and Fort Worden at a chafing-dish party. They first attended the band concert and moving picture show, later going to the club for refreshments. Mrs. G. N. Whistler and guest, Miss Nell Kinzie, spent a few days in Seattle last week. Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, who has received orders for Fort McHenry, will first take a month's leave, after which Mrs. Bartlett and sister, Miss Franklin, will join him at his new station.

Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Plager, is visiting Mrs. True, of Vancouver Barracks, for a month. Major and Mrs. W. Walke were in Seattle for the week-end. Miss Lyle Murray, daughter of Capt. A. Murray, M.C., has been ill with the chickenpox, but is now convalescing. Lieut. John Wallis spent Saturday and Sunday in Seattle.

#### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911.

A benefit dance was given Jan. 12 at Youngstown for the benefit of a young man who was injured in the football contest between this post and Fort Porter. A large crowd attended and the grand march was led by Major and Mrs. Styer.

On Monday afternoon the 29th Infantry band arrived on the post. Captain Madden, regimental adjutant, accompanied the band from Fort Jay. Tuesday evening the 29th Infantry band gave a most enjoyable concert in the dormitory of Co. E. Many people from outside the post were present and enjoyed the concert. This evening the orchestra of the band will give a concert in the dormitory of Co. F.

Second Lieut. George C. Keleher, 29th Inf., who has been at the Walter Reed General Hospital, has returned to the post and has taken possession of his old quarters in the bachelor building. Lieutenant Keleher enjoyed a ten days' leave before rejoining the regiment.

### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 13, 1911.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, 9th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Field Artillery arm, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, 1st Field Art., from the Field Artillery arm to the Infantry arm, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 16, 1911.

Promotion in the Army.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges to be major general from Jan. 14, 1911, vice Major Gen. William P. Duval, retired, Jan. 13, 1911.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 18, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., to be colonel



from Jan. 17, 1911, vice Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., retired from active service Jan. 16, 1911.

Major Eben Swift, 9th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 17, 1911, vice O'Connor, 8th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., to be major from Jan. 17, 1911, vice Swift, 9th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., to be captain from Jan. 17, 1911, vice Sayre, 8th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 8th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 17, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., promoted.

#### S.O. JAN. 19, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. Edward G. Taylor, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers and will report in person to the Commandant of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Capt. William S. Graves, Gen. Staff, is assigned to duty as secretary of the General Staff Corps, upon the relief of Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Gen. Staff.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 21, 1911, is granted Capt. Elmer Linsley, Q.M.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 3, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Note.—General Orders 231 is the last of the series for 1910. I.—So much of G.O. 119, W.D., June 25, 1910, page 8, as relates to "Articles of clothing to be issued without charge to enlisted men when required, not exceeding the quantities specified," as amended by Par. I, G.O. 119, W.D., Sept. 12, 1910, is modified so as to authorize the gratuitous issue of four pairs of service chevrons to each enlisted man of the Coast Artillery Corps to cover the period of three years.

II.—1. The 88th Co., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Mansfield, R.I., in time to proceed on or about Feb. 1, 1911, to Fort Terry, N.Y., for station.

2. Fort Mansfield, R.I., is announced as a subpost of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to take effect upon the departure for Fort Terry, N.Y., of the 88th Co., C.A.C. The C.O., Fort H. G. Wright, will send a caretaker detachment to Fort Mansfield in time to arrive there not later than five days prior to the departure of the 88th Co., C.A.C.

#### G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a table which exhibits the names of the members of the Army Cavalry Team and the Army Infantry Team, National Team Match of 1910, who, having won three authorized medals as specified in Par. 332, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, are transferred, under the provisions of that paragraph, to the class of distinguished marksmen. Appropriate badges will be issued to them as prescribed in Par. 334 of the manual.

The members of the teams named are the following: Capt. Robert H. Allen, 1st Lieut. Beaufort R. Camp, Sergt. Jerome Grabenetz, 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, jr. and Sergt. Henry Whitaker.

#### G.O. 3, JAN. 5, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, so much of G.O. 61, W.D., March 27, 1909, as relates to additional strength, as amended by G.O. 125, W.D., June 25, 1909; by G.O. 228, W.D., Nov. 8, 1909; by G.O. 21, W.D., Feb. 8, 1910; by G.O. 175, W.D., Sept. 17, 1910, and by Par. II, G.O. 196, W.D., Oct. 24, 1910, is further amended to read as follows:

Additional strength: For 1 troop of cavalry, 2 corporals and 17 privates, when stationed at Fort Duchene, Utah; for 4 troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., 2 corporals and 18 privates each; for 1 squadron (4 troops) of cavalry, 4 corporals and 72 privates, when stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and for 2 companies of infantry, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 1 private each, while on duty at the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. To provide non-commissioned officers for duty with the Organized Militia: For Co. B, 24th Inf., 1 sergeant, and for each company of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry, 2 sergeants, excepting the companies from which a sergeant is detailed for duty with the machine gun platoon, to which companies is given an additional strength of 1 sergeant each. To provide for machine-gun platoons: For each regiment of cavalry, 4 corporals and 20 privates; for each regiment of infantry, including the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 18 privates.

Total ..... 1,308

Total enlisted in line of the Army ..... 65,126

Grand total ..... 76,912

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY PRACTICE AND EFFICIENCY.

##### G.O. 4, JAN. 7, 1911, WAR DEPT.

1. The reports of service practice of the various batteries of Field Artillery received at the War Department show such erratic results in the firing that they are, in the great majority of cases, not susceptible of intelligent analysis. Either the sights have not been properly adjusted and oriented before firing, the guns not properly laid as directed, or carelessness is shown in the collection of data and in the making out of these reports. In order that future reports may be of use in determining the efficiency of an organization, all Field Artillery officers connected with their preparation are directed to exercise great care in the collection of data, to be certain that the data are correctly entered in the reports, and that the results of the firing as therein set forth show no inconsistency that is not thoroughly explained and accounted for by marginal notes on the reports. Erratic results should be traced to their origin in every case before the reports are forwarded to the War Department.

2. Immediately prior to service practice, battery commanders will cause the sights of the guns and the observing instruments to be accurately adjusted and will certify on their reports of the service practice that this has been done.

3. Service practice should not be held until the personnel is so thoroughly trained in fire discipline that it is practically certain that the guns are laid as ordered, and that each gun has its sights and quadrants so adjusted that when properly laid its mean trajectory will have its proper place in the sheaf of all the guns firing. All drill in fire discipline should have this end in view. Officers conducting these drills should frequently stop the drills and check up the laying of the guns. The guns should be checked in direction with the observing instruments and in range and direction with all the other guns firing.

4. To enable officers to adjust fire intelligently, they should be acquainted with probability tables and their use as applied to Field Artillery fire. The application of these tables to the guns used necessitates the knowledge of the mean error of the guns at the different ranges.

5. Battery commanders will be required to use some uniform method of taking up the lost motion in the sight traversing, and elevating gears of the guns. When a method has been adopted commanding officers will insist on the gun squads of all batteries carrying out the prescribed method, so as to insure uniformity in laying throughout the command. In laying with the open sight gunners should be trained to center the front cross hairs in the circle of the rear peep, and in their instruction will be taught to bring their eye back from the rear peep so as to insure the centering of the front cross hairs in the rear peep when the gun is laid on the part of the target indicated.

6. In order to eliminate as many of the errors as possible in determining firing data great care will be exercised in the training of the range-finding details, and as the accuracy of the results obtained with the regulation instruments depends largely upon the skill of the observer in knowing when he has secured the proper coincidence of images for the range sought, officers and men should be instructed by determining ranges of objects which are at known distances, so that they may learn how to obtain that accurate coincidence of images which will enable them to get the correct range of any object.

7. To reduce to a minimum errors in determining distances between observing stations and directing guns, stadia speaking rods constructed to read to 1,000 yards by using the first and second horizontal cross hairs of the battery commander's telescopes are recommended. These stadia rods can be made readily by battery mechanics from material on hand in the battery.

8. In the original adjustment of fire, wherever this permits, great care should be exercised in determining accurately angles of site. It is believed, when the angle of site is accurately obtained for any target and the corrector adjusted for this angle of site, that but slight changes in the corrector will be required for adjustment upon other targets at different ranges, provided their range and angle of site be carefully obtained, and that any large change required in the corrector in this adjustment would clearly indicate an error in determining angle of site to this new target. Therefore, under normal conditions, after a satisfactory adjustment of height of burst has been obtained for any target, in adjusting fire on other targets it is believed that better results can be obtained by proper changes in range scale and clinometer than by abnormal ones in the corrector.

9. Service practice is primarily for the purpose of training officers in the conduct of fire, and as correct observation is of prime importance in obtaining efficacy of fire, officers should make use of every possible means to increase their ability to determine quickly and accurately the burst of the shots with respect to the targets indicated. Officers will, therefore, make free use of the expedients prescribed under "Observation of Fire" in Drill Regulations for Field Artillery, 1908.

10. If, during the Service practice, abnormal results are observed in the fire of any gun, the practice will be suspended at once and, if possible, the cause for this abnormality determined. These reasons will, in all cases, be noted in the report of target practice.

11. All officers and enlisted men who may be called upon to use telephones will be instructed in their wiring and in the determining of faults so as to be able to keep the instruments in order and make the ordinary field repairs. Circular No. 4, Office of the Department, Washington, Feb. 26, 1910, and "Battery Lines of Communication," by 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 5th Field Art., give much valuable information on this instruction.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 5, JAN. 9, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. The third paragraph of Order 4, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, May 24, 1883, publishing decision contained in letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, dated April 11, 1883, is rescinded.

II. The following War Department circular is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department,  
Washington, Dec. 29, 1910.

Circular:  
The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

##### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examination of the Boards of Examiners for the diplomatic and consular service.

The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the Service.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 23, 1910.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### TRAINING OF THE MOBILE ARMY.

##### G.O. 7, JAN. 11, 1911, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 177, W.D., Aug. 27, 1907, is rescinded, and the following instructions relative to the training of the mobile army are substituted therefor:

1. Hereafter the practical training of the mobile army will be divided into two distinct phases viz., garrison training and field training. Throughout the year all troops, companies and batteries will have such garrison and field training as may be prescribed by the department commander under the provisions of Par. 241, Army Regulations, 1908.

2. Garrison training will include gymnastics and outdoor athletics, bayonet combat, swordsmanship mounted and dismounted, packing, visual signaling, first aid, the details of tent pitching, close-order drills, ceremonies, guard duty, equipment and horse training, the preliminary training for range firing, the mechanism of extended-order drills, the hygienic care of the person, of buildings and of grounds, swimming, to include swimming with arms and equipment under proper precautions as to safety, exercises in leaving the post with a part or all of the command equipped for prolonged service in the field, and generally all such useful instruction as can be imparted profitably on limited ground and under the conditions imposed by garrison life.

3. Field training will include range and field practice firing, practice marches, camping and drills and exercises of every kind calculated to instruct and prepare the soldier in peace for his actual duties in war. These will embrace patrolling by day and night, marches in advance and retreat, leading of advance and rear guards, outpost duty by day and night, attack and defense of convoys and selected positions, reconnaissance, field operations, marching of roads and areas, the drafting of field orders and the making of reports, the use of trenching tools, individual field cooking, passing of obstacles, swimming horses, etc., as may be appropriate to each arm.

4. There will be three practice marches for the troops of each command made during that period of the year assigned especially to practical instruction. The first practice march will be made by companies, and will be for a period of from three to six days, as determined by the post commander; the second practice march will be made by battalions and will be for a period of from three days to six days, as determined by the post commander; and the third practice march will be made by the entire garrison, deducting the minimum number of officers and men necessary for the care of the post, for a period of from six to ten days, as determined by the post commander. For troops serving at posts in regions affording exceptional opportunities for combining field exercises with practice marches, department commanders may extend the limits herein authorized for practice marches, provided that none of these marches will be ordered so as to shorten the time allotted for the target practice of the command.

All practice marches will be made with troops equipped for the field, and on all marches involving absence from garrison over night the command will march with the tentage, baggage and transportation, except the ammunition wagons for cavalry and infantry regiments, authorized in the Field Service Regulations, and the requirements of Par. 231, Field Service Regulations, will be strictly complied with. All practice marches and field exercises will be made with full strength, commissioned and enlisted, with only such exceptions as are prescribed herein and such others as may be considered absolutely necessary by the department commander. Practice marches and camps are to be utilized for all kinds of field training and will, in general, be made under assumed conditions simulating war.

5. Instruction in the details of marching as may be appropriate to each arm will be combined with practice marches and other exercises during both garrison and field training periods. In this instruction special attention will be given to the fit of the shoes and to the care of the feet under proper medical supervision.

6. During the periods devoted to practical instruction, troop, company and battery commanders will be permitted to have their full organizations at least one day in each week, except when a practice march is being made, for such practical training as they may wish to give in their own discretion; provided, however, that at least two of these days each month shall be devoted to such exercises as are prescribed in the last sentence of Par. 3 of this order. For a like object, and with the same restrictions, the same day in each month, and battalion commanders will be permitted to have their organizations one day in each week at as nearly full strength as practicable. On the days when troop, company, battery, squadron and battalion commanders are permitted to instruct their organizations in their own discretion, they will be allowed to utilize the entire day, without limitation, if they so desire, but where any part of the day is not used the members of an organization will be available for their usual routine duties during that part.

7. Department commanders are charged with the execution

of this order. Having due regard for the other demands of the Service they will divide the time devoted to practical training between the garrison and the field so as to fulfill the requirements of this order. They will leave, however, as much initiative and latitude to post commanders as may be consistent with proper departmental supervision, and as a general principle, in carrying out the provisions of this order, wide liberty will be given to commanders of organizations of whatever strength to choose their own methods of instruction, and they will be judged by the efficiency of their commands for service under war conditions. A progressive scheme for service under war conditions will be adopted and adhered to each command will be adopted in advance and adhered to throughout the year. In their inspections department commanders will pay particular attention to the working of this system, and to the preparedness of commands to take the field on short notice equipped for war.

8. The commanding general, Philippines Division, is authorized to make such modifications of this order as climatic and other conditions may justify.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 8, JAN. 12, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Publishes instructions in regard to the methods of making requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores.

II.—G.O. 178, W.D., Aug. 25, 1909, Par. II, G.O. 207, W.D., Oct. 16, 1909, are rescinded.

#### G.O. 9, JAN. 12, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes instructions relative to the inspection, repair, and alteration of mobile artillery materiel by officers and employees of the Ordnance Department.

II.—Par. I, G.O. 62, W.D., March 28, 1906, is rescinded.

III.—Par. II, G.O. 62, W.D., March 28, 1906, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

When leather or other stores belonging to the Ordnance Department are condemned by an inspector and ordered destroyed or broken up, all rings, buckles, and other trimmings of brass will be cut off by enlisted labor before the property is destroyed. The turned in to the post ordnance officer. When a sufficient quantity of the brass thus secured shall have accumulated to justify the cost of transportation it will be shipped to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for use in new manufactures or as scrap, except that in the Philippines Division it will be shipped to the Manila Ordnance Depot.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

[Note.—G.O. No. 153, is the last of the series for 1910.] Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as chief engineer officer of the department, relieving Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E.

G.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.  
Publishes tables exhibiting the results of rifle and pistol firing of the department for the target year 1910.

G.O. 3, JAN. 9, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions of Jan. 7 from the War Department, the suspension of the movement of Troop K, 1st Cav., per G.O. No. 192, Dept. of California, Oct. 19, 1910, is removed. The troop will now comply with Par. II, G.O. No. 129, Dept. of California, Oct. 17, 1910, relieving it from duty in this department and directing it to proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for station.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

E. F. LADD, A.G.

#### G.O. 6, JAN. 10, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Capt. E. A. Kregar, acting judge advocate, is designated to conduct the examination of such candidates for detail in the Ordnance Department as may be ordered to appear for examination in Denver, beginning Jan. 30, 1911.

G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Capt. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., is detailed as in charge of the office of the coast defense officer of the department, and will relieve Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., coast defense officer.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

HENRY O. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 4, JAN. 5, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 2d Field Art., will stand relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive there in time to embark on the transport leaving that city on or about March 5, 1911.

G.O. 5, JAN. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
G.O. No. 15, Dept. of the Columbia, Feb. 4, 1910, is so amended as to add:

"In the future, when enlisted men appear in public, away from their posts, they will wear the dress uniform whenever possible, and that, when it is necessary for them to wear the Service uniform away from the posts, it be neat and in accordance with prescribed regulations."

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

HENRY O. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 2, JAN. 8, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.  
Under the provisions of A.R. 193, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

RICHARD H. WILSON, Col., 14th Inf.

G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., is relieved from duty as inspector general of this department.

Major George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as acting adjutant general of the department, and will report to his regimental commander for duty.

#### CIR. 43, DEC. 5, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Officers of the Army below the rank of major who are on duty or stationed in the city of Manila or its vicinity, including those on interland transports, and who are not under the jurisdiction of the C.O., Department of Luzon, will, as soon as possible, communicate with Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C., president of the board of officers, to ascertain the date and hour they may report to him for the physical examination prescribed.

Officers of the Army below the rank of major, who are on duty at Fort Wint, Grande Island; Fort Mills and Camp Avery, Corregidor Island; Camp John Hay, Benguet, or in the vicinity of those posts, will report in person to the post surgeon for the physical examination referred to.

G.O. 81, NOV. 17, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
The recent inventories of quartermaster property made at all posts of this department under personal supervision of the commanding officers, in compliance with instructions from these headquarters, indicate that some quartermasters have not been complying strictly with the provisions of Par. 697, Army Regulations, as to property unaccounted for, and that some quartermasters have followed the custom of expending such stores as forage and fuel according to estimated consumption or authorized allowance and regardless of amounts actually used. Commanding officers are enjoined to take steps which will insure the accounting for all property found at their posts, and will permit expenditures only according to weights and measures of stores used.

It is considered as much an indication of inefficiency for a quartermaster to have at his post a surplus of any stores unaccounted for as to have a deficiency of stores accounted for. Each commanding officer will compare the inventory recently made by him with each requisition submitted to him for approval, and will not approve a requisition for an article of which a similar article is on hand at his post that may be substituted by the quartermaster for that desired.

While funds are allotted each post under various appropriations, this by no means implies that the total of such allotment must be used in any quarter. The wants of each post will be limited to actual necessities.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Adj. Gen.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. William P. Duval, from active service on Jan. 13, 1911, under the requirements of



the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Major General Duvall will proceed to his home. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., in charge of office of chief quartermaster of the department, will make not to exceed four round trips to Fort Snelling, Minn., during the week beginning Jan. 16, 1911, for the purpose of making an inspection of the condition, operation and efficiency of the quartermaster's department at that post, special attention being given to the subjects indicated in memorandum of instructions already furnished him. Major Arnold will proceed on or about Feb. 2, 1911, for the same purpose to Fort Assiniboine, William Henry Harrison and Missoula, Mont.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Jan. 9, D.D.)

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D. Jan. 31, 1911, and is assigned to the 10th Infantry, which he will join. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Jennings, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, O.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered:

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about April 15, 1911, to San Francisco.

Capt. Frank A. Cook is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about June 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Oct. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. David B. Case is relieved from further duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, Chicago, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for permanent duty as chief commissary of that department.

Capt. George H. Estes upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty as commissary of the post.

Capt. John H. Hughes upon the completion of the course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as commissary of the post. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Post Comdr. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, now at the School for Bakers and Cooks, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve Post Comdr. Sergt. James T. MacDonald, who will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Post Comdr. Sergt. Louis Ueberwald will be relieved from further duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, St. Louis, and sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1911, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE F. TORNEY, S.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major Joseph T. Clarke from duty at Fort Crook, Neb., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, not later than Feb. 20, 1911, for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia; Major Frederick A. Dale from duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty; Capt. Louis Brechenin, Jr., from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty; Capt. Guy V. Burke from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty; Capt. Horace D. Bloomer upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to terminate at such time as will enable him to report at Fort McKinley, Me., for duty with troops ordered to the Philippines, is granted 1st Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, M.C. (Jan. 11, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, about Jan. 14, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Carr, M.C., Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 14, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James D. Fife, M.C. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty; Capt. Charles F. Morse upon arrival at San Francisco, will report at General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty; Capt. George H. Scott upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders: Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, 1st Lieut. Arnold D. Tuttle. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on transport to sail from Manila, about July 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders: Major William H. Wilson, Major William F. Lewis and Capt. Louis G. Duncan, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer and 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Smith, M.C. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. John S. Lambie, Jr., M.C., is relieved from duty as surgeon of the transport Sherman, upon the arrival of that transport at San Francisco, about Sept. 12, 1911, and will then report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at the stations designated after their respective names at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about July 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty: Major George D. Deahon, M.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Haverkamp, M.C., Co. A, Hospital Corps, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Royal Reynolds, M.C., Co. B, Hospital Corps, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Leonard P. Bell, M.R.O., Fort Riley. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at the stations designated at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take transport to sail about June 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty: Major Charles Lynch, M.C., temporary duty in the office of the Surgeon General; Major William M. Roberts, M.C., Co. F, Hospital Corps, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C., Co. O, Hospital Corps, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., Co. B, Hospital Corps, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. J. Marchal Wheate, M.R.O., Fort Lincoln, N.D.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Mills, M.R.O., Fort Missoula, Mont. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Smith, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. Upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila, about Aug. 15, 1911, Lieutenant Smith will proceed on that transport to San Francisco, for further orders. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., is relieved from duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about July 5, 1911, for Hawaii, for duty at Fort Shafter. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at the stations designated after their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty: Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., Fort Adams, R.I.; Major Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., Medical Supply Depot, New York city; Major George H. R. Gosman, M.C., Fort Barrancas; 1st Lieut. Webb E. Cooper, M.C., Co. A, Hospital Corps, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefe, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Major George D. Deahon, M.C., will report in person on April 8, 1911, to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. B. Mitchell, M.C., Florida N.G., is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers at Fort Leavenworth, and will report not later than April 1, 1911. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Powell C. Fauntleroy from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 1, 1911, and will then proceed to New York city for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the methods pursued in the medical supply depot in the purchase and inspection of supplies. He will stand relieved from duty in New York city on June 1, 1911, and will then proceed to St. Louis, and relieve Major Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city. Major Snyder after being relieved will proceed to New York city, to arrive not later than June 20, 1911, and assume charge of the medical supply depot in that city, relieving Major Edwin P. Wolfe at such time as will enable the latter officer to proceed to the Philippines Islands in accordance with his orders. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence of Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefe, M.C., upon whose return to West Point Captain Clark will rejoin his proper station. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about May 15, 1911, to San Francisco, for further orders: First Lieut. Walter H. Dade, 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the stations designated after their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about May 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty: First Lieut. Charles L. Baker, the Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, Fort Barrancas. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Hayne, M.R.C., upon the departure of the 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will proceed to his home, and stand relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William C. Lyon, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 14, 1911. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for ten days is granted Dental Surg. John A. McAlister, Jr. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Frank P. Stone will proceed from his home, Hobart, Okla., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class John Nan Kervin, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O., March 1, 1911, for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Welcome N. Powell, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent at once to Fort Screven, Ga., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Christopher Hermann, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Shafter, Hawaii, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William C. Livingston, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel W. Pennington, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Adam O. Spencer, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Snelling, for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Francis A. Pope, C.E., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will take station at Seattle, Wash., and report in person to Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. James McDonagh, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, O.D., will proceed to Fort Taylor, Fla., on business pertaining to the proof firing of 12-inch mortar carriages and the work of mechanics engaged upon seacoast armament. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Casper Mayer, Fort George Wright, Wash., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco April 5, 1911, to relieve Ord. Sergt. George T. Rollins, who will be sent to Fort George Wright, for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward J. Mack, Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco April 5, 1911, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward R. Neville, who will be sent to Fort Morgan, for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for three months and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Signal Corps, to take effect upon his relief from duty with the Signal Corps. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corporal Jesse R. Jandorf, Herman B. Joseph, Magloire Jalbert and Frank E. Wilkinson, to date Jan. 16, 1911. To be corporals: 1st Class Privates James T. Rogers, John A. Manus, Orier P. Mobley, Gas C. Harder and Vernon L. Sarge, to date Jan. 16, 1911. (Jan. 15, D.E.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, S.C., will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated below, and make the annual inspection of the Militia organizations indicated: New Haven, Conn.—March 1, 1911: Detachment 1st Co., Signal Corps. Hartford, Conn.—March 2, 1911: Detachment 1st Co., Signal Corps. Providence, R.I.—March 3, 1911: Signal Corps. (Jan. 17, D.E.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d U.S. Cav., will be relieved from duty at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Feb. 22, and will join his regiment. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Winona, N.M., to Denver, Colo., in sufficient time to report Jan. 30, 1911, to Capt. E. A. Kregar, acting judge advocate, these headquarters, to undergo the examination prescribed for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 9, D. Colo.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

First Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th Cav., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed on the transport sailing from this port on the 5th instant to join his proper station, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. (Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., is extended two months. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for twenty days, about Feb. 13, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Henry, 8th Cav. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 11th Cav., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., is under exceptional circumstances, granted leave of absence for twenty-one days, about Jan. 9, 1911. (Jan. 4, D.G.)

Corpls. Edmund P. Duval and Robert O. Brady, Troop C, 11th Cav., Fort Ogilthorpe, candidates for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S.A., will be sent to report to examining board to meet at Fort Ogilthorpe at such time as the board designates. (Jan. 5, D.G.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., is relieved from the operation of so much of Par. 1, S.O. 260, Dept. of Cal., Dec. 10, 1910, as pertains to him, and Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, is detailed instead to make the annual inspection of the Cavalry of the Militia of California. (Jan. 3, D. Cal.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, to take effect Feb. 22, 1911, vice 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d Cav., who is relieved at that university, and will then join his regiment. Lieutenant Cathro will proceed to Moscow, Idaho, and report in person on or about Feb. 1, 1911, for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon the arrival of the 13th Cav., at its station in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip J. R. Kiehl, 13th Cav. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Leave for three months, upon the arrival of the 13th Cavalry in the United States, is granted Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is detailed on progressive military map work in the Artillery District of Charleston, relieving Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C. The work will be progressive from the Artillery district headquarters outward and will be prosecuted with vigor. (Jan. 4, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Philip S. Gage, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., Jan. 30, 1911, Army Building, New York city, for examination with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 12, D.E.)

The leave granted Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 14, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert O'Leary, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at Roanoke, Va., is granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 303, W.D., Dec. 28, 1910, as relates to Sergt. Major Lee C. Knotts, senior grade, C.A.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., not later than Feb. 20, 1911. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort McKinley, Me., is granted Major John D. Barrette, C.A.C. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Drake, C.A.C. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. John Mather, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Constitution, N.H., relieving Capt. Robert B. McBride, Q.M., who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume charge of construction work at the latter post, relieving Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from assignment to the companies indicated after their respective names and placed on the unassigned list. They will report in person to the C.O. Artillery District of Fort Scola, for duty on his staff: Capt. Joseph B. Douglas from the 20th Co.; 2d Lieut. Furman E. McCammon from the 15th Co. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, upon the completion of his duties at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Thaddeus H. Templeton, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., to report Feb. 15, 1911, for the purpose of taking the competitive practical examination at the Coast Artillery School for appointment to the grade of engineer, Coast Artillery Corps: Electrician Sergt. 1st Class George P. Muzzy, the Presidio of San Francisco; Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Isaac Neal, Fort Myer; Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Cecil R. Colle, Fort Morgan; Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Amos J. Carr, Fort McKinley. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following enlisted men, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will report Feb. 15, 1911, to the C.O. of that post for the purpose of taking the competitive practical examination at the Coast Artillery School for appointment to the grade of master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps: Engr. Frederick Schumacher, C.A. School Detachment; Engr. Ora C. Huston, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Fireman David A. Rannion, Coast Artillery School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps. He will be sent to Fort Morgan, for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Corpl. Otto G. Pitz, 63d Co., C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will report to the president of the board of officers convened there at such time as his presence may be required, for preliminary examination to determine his fitness for appointment to second lieutenant. (Jan. 4, D. Columbia.)

First Sergt. Gustav Bruyn, 148th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

First Sergt. Henry Nurviller, 54th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 2d Inf., now on leave, is relieved from further duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; will proceed to San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will join the 2d Infantry at that place and sail with it on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 6, 1911, for station at Honolulu. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., about April 15, 1911. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations indicated, are detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Kansas: Sergt. Louis N. Fehr, 4th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Sergt. Ludvik Anderson, 4th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Sick leave for three months, with permission to go beyond



the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Leon M. Logan, 8th Inf., about Feb. 15, 1911. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. COENMAN.

The leave granted Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., 7th Inf., is further extended one month. (Jan. 18, W.D.)  
First Sergt. John Devlin, Co. D, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Capt. Truber Norman, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., the General Hospital at that place for treatment. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will proceed from his present station, Riverside, Cal., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., is further extended ten days. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. ORANE.

First Sergt. Peter Massing, Co. K, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf., detailed in the Q.M.D., to take effect Feb. 1, 1911, will proceed at the proper time to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as his assistant, relieving Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Capt. G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect Feb. 1, 1911, vice Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Jan. 31, 1911; is assigned to the 10th Infantry, to take effect Feb. 1, 1911, and will join regiment. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., is extended twenty days, and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. William O. Russell, 11th Inf., is detailed as an acting Q.M., and will proceed at the proper time to Seattle, Wash., take station, and report in person to Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M.G., for duty as Q.M. of the transport Dix upon the return of that transport to Seattle about April 1, 1911, relieving 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf., who will join his regiment. Lieutenant Russell is relieved from duty at the Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. O. BOWEN.

Cook John Bremer, Co. G, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 13, W.D.)  
Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person to the C.O., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment from the Philippine Islands, when he will join his company. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., who was detailed as a member of the board during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Fars 16 and 17, S.O. 8, Jan. 11, 1911, relating to 1st Lieut. Walter O. Jones and 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jounet, 13th Inf., are revoked. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave for two months, about Jan. 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Jan. 7, D.D.)

First Sergt. Manfred Benington, Co. F, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for twenty days, from Jan. 3. (Jan. 3, D.G.)  
Pvt. Patrick Frissell, Co. D, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., candidate for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S. Army, will be sent to report to the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., at such time as may be designated. (Jan. 5, D.G.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted Major William A. Stamper, 21st Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, in addition to his other duties, will assume command of the permanent detachment of enlisted men on the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Texas. (Jan. 4, D.F.)

First Sergt. Denis Harkins, Co. I, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States and assigned to temporary station at Beaumont, Texas. (Jan. 9, D.T.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for two months, effective about March 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Torrey B. Maghee, 24th Inf. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

First Sergt. James W. Durand, Co. A, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. A. BOOTH.

Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., will repair to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Second Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report about Feb. 28, 1911, for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Gilmore, 28th Inf. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Captain Graham from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1261, R.S., is announced. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clay Platt, P.S. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. William N. Hughes, retired, is relieved from duty with the Militia of Kentucky, and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Talbot Smith, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, with rank from Dec. 13, 1910, is assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He will upon the expiration of his present leave join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Capt. William S. Mapes, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 25th Infantry, with rank from Dec. 14, 1910, is assigned to the 25th Infantry, and will join that company. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

signed to the 28th Infantry, and will join that company. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An examining board to consist of Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; Major Monroe McFarland, Porto Rico Regiment; Major William M. Morrow, Porto Rico Regiment; Capt. Miles E. Taubee, Porto Rico Regiment; 1st Lieut. Luis G. de Quevedo, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at San Juan, P.R., on the call of the president, for examination as to the fitness for promotion of such lieutenants of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry as may be ordered to appear before it. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Davis, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Jan. 9, 1911, for the physical examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. (Jan. 6, D.G.)

Major George W. Goode, 11th Cav., will report to the board of medical officers at Fort Oglethorpe Jan. 9, 1911, for physical examination. The riding test will be conducted on Jan. 10, 11 and 12. (Jan. 6, D.G.)  
A board of officers to consist of Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav., and William K. Bartlett, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Davis, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 6, 1911, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men, candidates for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S. Army, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination. (Jan. 5, E.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C.; Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 10, for the purpose of examining Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, C.A.C., Fort Riley, and, unless found incapacitated, will begin the riding test required Jan. 11. (Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf.; Col. Lotus N. Field, Art.; Lieut. Col. Robert D. Read, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, M.C.; 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 16, 1911, for the preliminary examination of enlisted applicants for a commission. (Jan. 11, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Willard F. Truby, M.C.; Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, C.A.C.; Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Ralph G. De Vos, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., about Jan. 15, 1911, for the examination of applicants for appointment to second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 4, D. Columbia.)

#### MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following medical officers of the Militia are authorized to pursue a course of instruction at the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers at Fort Leavenworth. They should report to the commandant of the school not later than April 1, 1911: Major W. H. Abington, Arkansas N.G.; Major Joseph A. Hall, Ohio N.G.; Major Eugene B. Glenn, North Carolina N.G.; Capt. Hugh Scott, Oklahoma N.G.; Capt. Carroll E. Francis, New Jersey N.G. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent by their respective post commanders to report to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., at the 13th Regiment Armory, Jefferson and Sumner avenues, Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty with the Militia of New York: Sergt. Henry J. Reinmiller, 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Sergt. Adam Schuch, 53d Co., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Sergt. Bror Johnson, 101st Co., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Sergt. John A. Woodruff, 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; Corp. John D. Humphries, 69th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; Corp. Charles A. Gould, 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Pvt. Frank Engle, 153d Co., Fort Andrews, Mass.; Pvt. William F. Null, 45th Co., Fort Du Pont, Del.; Pvt. John J. Skinkle, 156th Co., Fort Constitution, N.H. (Jan. 17, D.E.)

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. William A. Duncan, Robert H. Pierson and Matthew A. Reasoner, M.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 19, 1911, for the physical examination of field officers. (Jan. 7, D. Columbia.)

The following officers will report in person to the president of the medical board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 11, 1911, for the physical examination prescribed, and if found fit to take the test ride will report in person to Lieut. Col. George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art., Jan. 12, 1911, to take the riding test: Lieut. Col. George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art.; Majors Charles W. Kutz, O.E., Jere B. Clayton, M.C., Elmer A. Dean, M.C., John P. Hains, P.D. (Jan. 7, D. Columbia.)

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:  
Transport. S.F. Due at Guam Due at Manila Lay days  
Sherman Jan. 5 Jan. 13 Jan. 27 Feb. 2 Feb. 13  
Sheridan Feb. 6 Feb. 14 Feb. 28 Mar. 5 Mar. 10  
Logan Mar. 6 Mar. 14 Mar. 28 Apr. 2 Apr. 13  
From Manila, P.I.:  
Transport. Leave Nagasaki Due at S.F. Lay days  
Logan Jan. 15 Jan. 20 Feb. 4 Feb. 12 Feb. 21  
Sheridan Mar. 15 Mar. 20 Apr. 5 Apr. 13 Apr. 21

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#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOED—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At Manila.  
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. Left Seattle for Manila Jan. 8, 1911.  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.  
LISCOM—In Philippine waters.  
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Jan. 15.  
McLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 14.  
SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 5, 1911. Left Honolulu Jan. 13.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. P. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. O. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burkin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., at San Francisco.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C., at Seattle, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C., at Fort S. Philip.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Barrancas, P.I.  
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Morgan, Ala.

#### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 17, 1911.

Capt. J. S. Young, on a ten days' leave visiting relatives in Pittsburg, returned to the post on Monday and resumed command of Co. E, relieving Lieut. W. F. Harrell. Capt. H. H. Tobette, 10th Inf., read a very interesting paper on "The Signal Corps in Time of War" on Tuesday to the officers of the garrison school.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Frier gave a delightful dance on Friday night for their daughter, Miss Lloyd, and in honor of their house guest, Miss Margaret Druein, of Louisville, Ky. The regimental orchestra furnished a select program. The entire lower floor of the house was used for dancing and the rooms were decorated for the occasion. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Harrell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tobette, Miss Lily Blackford, Miss Frances Burlinson, Miss Elizabeth Little, Miss Frances Rockwell, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Miss Clara Beuret, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Miss Bessie Craney, Capt. E. L. D. Breckenridge, Lieut. W. L. Reed, E. E. Eames, R. E. Eichelberger, W. J. Fitzmaurice, G. R. Catts, J. H. Statesman, C. R. Lewis and A. J. White. Miss Eleanor Anderson, of Louisville, Ky., the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Harrell for two weeks, left Saturday for her home.

So as not to interfere with the previously arranged schedule of band concerts the original program for hops will be carried out in the dances held on the first and third Fridays of the winter month.

Capt. R. E. Ingram left hurriedly on Saturday upon the receipt of a telegram informing him of the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Anna Elliott Ingram, of South Lee, Mass. Captain Ingram was unaware even of the illness of his mother, as he had received a letter from her on Friday. Her death was very sudden and a great shock to her family and children. Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tobette entertained a pink dinner on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morlan, of Fredonia, N.Y., Mrs. S. D. Tobette and Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel. Mrs. J. B. Shuman left Saturday for Lafayette, Ind., to see her father, Mr. Loeb, who has been quite ill for some time and who was reported to be worse. Lieutenant Shuman went over to Lafayette on Sunday and spent the day. Mrs. Shuman, who had been in the hospital since she had the grip since his return from Christmas leave, on Tuesday resumed his duties as post adjutant.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman gave a pretty dinner on Sunday night for Major and Mrs. J. H. Frier, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Mayes, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Beery, Mrs. M. L. Forbes and Lieut. Jesse Gaston. Mrs. Beery, wife of Lieut. Harry R. Beery, Med. Corps, left Monday for a visit with friends in Richmond, Ind. Lieut. F. B. Alderdice, on a leave for ten days, left Monday to visit his people in Hagerstown, Md.

The leave granted Capt. J. V. Heidt has been extended and he will make a trip to the Panama Canal before returning to the post for duty about Feb. 20. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Mrs. E. A. Helmick are hosts on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Harrell, Lieut. Col. G. B. Cecil, Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Miss Gertrude Morlan and Lieut. F. B. Carrithers. After dinner the officers attended the War Game in the post hall and the ladies played bridge.

A very pretty pink dinner was given on Wednesday by Lieut. and Mrs. Walter L. Reed for Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick, who have just returned after an absence of two weeks. Others present were Miss Lily Blackford, of Georgetown, D.C., and Capt. E. L. D. Breckenridge. Bridge whist followed.

An enjoyable dance was given on Wednesday night in the post hall by the Enlisted Men's Hop Association and a large number of the members attended. The latest dance music was played by a part of the regimental orchestra and the music was heard at any of the dances this year, showed the excellent condition of the orchestra. The dance was attended by a large number of guests from out of the post and refreshments were served.

Charles Gerhardt left for school at St. Luke's College, Wayne, Pa., on Tuesday. He has been in the post for the past two weeks visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Harrell have at their house, guest, Mrs. Harrell's grandmother, Mrs. Charles O. Gilbert, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Gilbert's husband graduated from West Point in 1846, served during the Mexican War, the Civil War and then through the Indian campaigns of the West. He was twice wounded during the Civil War and was brevetted for gallantry. Mrs. Gilbert has a daughter, Mrs. J. O. Gresham, wife of Colonel Gresham, of the Cavalry. Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick were guests of honor at a dinner on Sunday night given by Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morlan, Florence and George Helmick and Miss Gertrude Morlan. Mrs. H. E. Eames left for her home in St. Louis, Mo., Sunday morning upon the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of her father, Mr. Leaverett Bell, of that city.

By the return of Capt. H. E. Eames to duty 1st Lieut. Francis B. Eastman has been relieved from duty as post adjutant. Col. George B. Cecil and Major Powell O. Fauntleroy were breakfast guests of Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene on Sunday. Mrs. James B. Gowen was hostess at a bridge party on Monday night for Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Miss Frances Burlinson, Mrs. William L. Reed and Miss Lily Blackford. After the completion of the War Game Captains Gowen and Helmick and Lieutenants Reed and Gaston joined the party and refreshments were served. A pretty dinner was given on Thursday by Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene for Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Shuman.

On Friday night the post hall was again crowded, all the seats being occupied when the orchestra of the regimental band gave the second of its winter concert. The audience was enthusiastic in its applause. Practically all the officers, with their families, were present and the great success of the previous concert attracted many others. The program follows: 1. Descriptive march, Egyptian Midnight Parade. 2. Overture, Night in Granada. 3. Pizzicati, from the ballet Sylvia. 4. Grand selection, Ernani. 5. Excerpts, The Girl of My Dreams. 6. Selection, The Dollar Princess. 7. Quartet, from the Opera Rigoleto. 8. Song for trombone, Ave Maria. 9. Potpourri, songs of Ireland.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 13, 1911.

Mrs. Brander and Miss Elizabeth Brander arrived about a week ago and are the guests of Chaplain Brander. Capt. Brooke Payne returned Friday after an absence of ten days which he spent in Massachusetts on business. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle and small daughter, Suzanne, who spent a few days of last week with Col. and Mrs. Garrard, have left for Fort Riley. Major John Allen, Med. Corps, has returned from a several weeks' leave which he spent at his home in Tennessee. Two nephews of Colonel Garrard were his visitors for several days last week. Miss Brown, of Georgetown, was the guest of Miss Brander at luncheon on Friday. Major and Mrs. F. A. Winter dined with Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Barnhardt Friday evening.

Troops A, B and C drilled Thursday evening at the opening of the new riding hall in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained at dinner Saturday before the hop. The guests were Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Jesse C. Nichols, the Misses Langrist, of Howard; Major Allen, Captain Bailey and Lieutenant Moore. Major and Mrs. F. S. Folts had as their guests for dinner Capt. and Mrs. Brooke Payne, Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Seagrave. Captain Kirkpatrick has reported here for duty with the 15th Cavalry. Mrs. Aldergast and her sister, who have been visiting Mr. Lord for several months, left yesterday for their home in Ohio. Dr. Carr is away on a ten days' leave. Mr. James Brander spent Sunday at the post.

Captain Dean was host Sunday evening at a small chafing-dish party. Among his guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, the Misses Garrard, Miss Brander, Miss Mildred Bacon, Lieutenants Moore, Foster and Mr. Turner, of Washington. Mrs. Chaffee has her aunt, Mrs. Rice, and her small cousin, Miss Rice, staying with her.



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issued, and every change that is being made in the equipment and rations of the Army is with this end in view. Department commanders will be expected to equip their commands for prolonged service in the field, and to impress upon the commanders of the posts the importance of this feature of the work of the mobile army. Reports on actual tests of the ability of a regiment to take the field for long service on short notice will be expected from the department commanders. It is realized that under the present peace conditions it is quite a difficult task to keep a command up to this standard. During the Indian campaigns the danger of hostilities breaking out at any time impressed the officers and men in the Army with the importance of preparedness. But since all the Indian tribes have been subdued, it is generally recognized that this feature of the Service has been neglected. To correct this as far as possible General Wood is working unceasingly, and has a number of matters in mind in addition to the orders already issued to bring about these changes.

The following are the successful candidates who took the examination Nov. 1, 1910, for commission as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts: 1, Sergt. James M. White, Co. D, 9th Inf.; 2, Corpl. Edmund C. Glenn, Troop E, 14th Cav.; 3, Charles I. Steinmetz, R. 1, Anoka, Minn. (box 86); 4, Sergt. Arthur Cody, Co. K, 8th Inf.; 5, Spencer E. Shearer, York, Pa.; 6, Sergt. Frank Brezina, Troop I, 14th Cav.; 7, Corpl. John F. Brown, Troop A, 8th Cav.; 8, Seth H. Frear, 2948 Second avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.; 9, Sergt. Alonzo E. Wheat, Co. G, 26th Inf.; 10, Sergt. Joseph W. Del Alamo, Co. I, Signal Corps; 11, Corpl. Joseph Anstead, Troop D, 4th Cav.; 12, Sergt. Malcolm Green, 68th Co., C.A.C.; 13, 1st Sergt. John H. Mellom, Troop D, 4th Cav.; 14, Sergt. Frank Reid, Troop F, 5th Cav.; 15, Pvt. Herbert E. Pace, General Service, Inf.; 16, Gunnar J. Mortenson, 1326 Girard street, Washington, D.C.; 17, 2d Lieut. Max H. Carter, Phil. Constabulary, and 18, Sergt. C. Perry Rich, 26th Rec. Co., General Service.

The collier Saturn will leave the navy yard, Mare Island, about May 1 with an expedition on board for the Alaskan coast, to install certain wireless stations on that coast. It is expected that the expedition will be away about three or four months.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

### THE W.C.T.U. AND THE CANTEN.

A new phase of the Army canteen question is raised by the following letter from a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which seems to suggest a way by which the friends of the Army, both in the temperance camp and out, may come to an agreement on this troublesome question that will remove some of the evils now attendant upon the present futile attempt to keep liquor away from the soldiers of the Regular Army: TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It may correct misunderstanding if I state a few facts about the W.C.T.U. and the Army canteen. I have in my possession a copy of the Union Signal, the official organ of the W.C.T.U., which tells of the abolition of the canteen. The measure was sanctioned by Army officers, whose reports, as there quoted, I subjoin. It is evident that the W.C.T.U. was not desirous of exercising undue paternalism (or "maternalism" should be the word probably), much less of antagonizing in the least the Army Regulations; but that it thought it was using what influence it had to promote a measure already under consideration in the Army itself.

If its effects have been to take down the barriers between the men and still greater evil, I cannot think that the W.C.T.U. will oppose having this measure revoked; if it is understood that the restoration of the Army canteen is a choice of the lesser as between evils, but not something desirable per se. This is the impression I have received from what I have seen of W.C.T.U. women. That against which they contend is vice. But it is not easy to know what measures will be most effective against vice; therefore laws must necessarily be subject to amendment and repeal, even laws which when enacted were useful.

I have never heard any W.C.T.U. woman object to the Army, nor speak slightly of the soldiers; rather the contrary. Strange as it may seem, I have heard more harsh comments from men than from women. But women suffer terribly from the burden of intemperance; so much so that the wonder is rather that they make so little than that they make so much disturbance about it.

In simple justice to the Army I want to say that my own high estimate of it is derived from facts I know about soldiers. One whom I know was hurt and in the hospital for some time. He had been told that the men were very roughly handled, but he wrote: "I have received better care here than I would have been likely to receive elsewhere (in a civilian hospital); and there has not been the effort to hurry me out before getting entirely well that there would have been elsewhere."

MRS. W. C. T. U.

The reports spoken of at the opening of the letter were those of General Corbin and General Howard, which were published in our columns many years ago, at the time they were made. There is nothing in their reports to show that they had studied the question of drinking among soldiers as thoroughly as it has been investigated since the passage of the anti-canteen law. They did not have the information then to judge from that has been obtainable since the prohibition of liquor at Army posts. Their reasoning was all *a priori*, and it is doubtful whether they would hold the same view to-day with the mass of data showing the evil results of prohibiting the canteen in the form of dives and other low places of entertainment established near Army posts to trap the unwary soldier. In the day when the agitation against the canteen was carried on the advocates of the canteen could not speak from experience, and could only predict evil results if the law were changed. As a consequence the opposition to the agitation seemed to be theoretical, and the anti-canteen advocates seemed to have all the logic on their side, since the reformers in Congress and elsewhere took it for granted that abolishing liquor drinking at the posts would diminish drinking among the soldiers. If they could have looked far enough forward to see that just the contrary effect would happen, we doubt that even their propaganda zeal would have led them to the extreme length of demanding the abolition of the canteen. Being reinforced in their erroneous hopes by the reports of two high officers of the Army, it was only natural that the temperance people should come to believe they were benefiting the Army in striving for the closing of the canteen.

One phase of the old-time canteen did much to prejudice the system even among officers. That was the dispensing of liquor behind the bar by enlisted men. General Howard said: "If there must be a barkeeper in the Service he should be hired for that purpose." The experience of all commanding officers with the injurious effects of the anti-canteen law has been such that it is not unlikely that the bill (H.R. 29864) to restore the canteen, introduced by Representative Bartholdt, as he explains, "in the interest of true temperance in the Army," will have the support of such intelligent members of the W.C.T.U. as the one whose letter is printed herewith. There must be hundreds like her in that society who are willing to admit that women may have erred years ago in advocating legislation to govern a strictly men's organization, just as to-day they would resent men passing laws to regulate an organization made up wholly of women. They may



well have come to the conclusion that the men are as much interested in doing the best for the Army as the women are, and that the women are not more likely to succeed in laying down rules for men, outside of the matrimonial dispensation, than men are themselves.

By this time even the most zealous temperance reformers must admit that the abolition of the canteen has not lessened drinking among the soldiers, and that there may be something in the contention of the friends of the canteen that it is wiser to permit the soldier to drink light beverages, such as beer, in the Army post, where he is under close surveillance and where he is not allowed to drink to excess, than to turn him loose on his days of liberty to the pitiless avarice of the divekeeper, whose place may be so near to the fort that the clink of his riotous glasses may mingle with the blare of the Army's sunset bugle. The alliance of the saloonkeepers with the temperance reformers to prevent the restoration of the canteen has done much to open the eyes of many to the ease with which even so noble a principle as temperance may be misused to the advantage of the powers of darkness. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we commend the letter of our W.C.T.U. correspondent to the members of that organization and to the whole temperance world as well.

#### WILL MR. TAWNEY ENLIGHTEN US?

Instead of launching manifestos against the fortifying of the Panama Canal and the needed increase of the Army and Navy, the anti-militarists should hold a convention among themselves and see whether they cannot reconcile the inharmonious claims of these brethren of peace. We pick up a paper and read a speech by the Hon. James A. Tawney, of the House of Representatives, in which he says that we must stop all talk of military increase because large armaments "beget war." He tells us that the nations with great armaments are itching for war. Before we can fully digest that we take up another paper and find a set of "Because" issued by a number of well known public men, setting forth reasons why this country should not fortify the canal. The fifth "because" begins with these words: "Because, with the experience of nearly a century's peace with England, ensured by our undefended Canadian border line, until we have asked for complete arbitration treaties with all possible future enemies and have been refused, we should be insincere in increasing our war measures." We do not see Mr. Tawney's name signed to this manifesto. Quite naturally, because he holds that great military power begets war, and here is a manifesto dwelling upon the century-old peace between this country and England. Mr. Tawney knows too well that England for one hundred years has had an overwhelming navy to sign his name to any such document as that which completely disproves his assertion that great military power engenders a desire for war. According to his contention, England should have had the most of wars because of her undisputed control of the seas. With her two-Power naval superiority she ought to have been the most truculent of nations, but we can cite two instances to show that, despite this naval predominance, Great Britain has displayed a spirit of conciliation and forbearance which shows that Mr. Tawney talks without a proper knowledge of history. These instances are the Trent affair during the Civil War and the Venezuela message of President Cleveland during his second term relative to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and England. In both these controversies England displayed commendatory poise and balance, and was seemingly unaffected, except in a pacific way, by her realization of her naval superiority.

We take from the New York Sun's account of Mr. Tawney's Cooper Union speech on Jan. 13 his words on the provocative influence of large armaments. "There is but one cause that may provoke war between great nations," said Mr. Tawney, "and that is irrational impulse of frenzied passion, excited by sudden insult or accident, betraying whole peoples into a mob condition, which is not responsive to considerations of prudence or humanity. \* \* \* It is with nations as with individuals, there is always the possibility that if nations know themselves to be dangerously armed and fully equipped they will be more apt to declare war on slight provocation than they otherwise would be. Instead of being a guarantee of peace, therefore great armaments are a continual menace to peace. They tend to hasten the event which it is claimed elaborate preparation for war is intended to prevent."

So Mr. Tawney has found that it is the "irrational impulse of frenzied passion, excited by sudden insult or accident," that is the one great cause of war. If that is true, and we do not dispute it, then what becomes of the other part of the argument of Mr. Tawney, if it may be dignified with the designation of argument? What is better fitted to prevent irrational impulses and outbursts of frenzied passion than military training? What better leaven, working for national calmness and equipoise, can a country have than universal military training? Where have been a cooler head and a calmer judgment than were found in Field Marshal Von Moltke and Gen. U. S. Grant, those masters of modern war?

We have asked others to point out when the possession of large armaments was undeniably the cause of any recent modern war. We do not deny that wars and great military efficiency have coexisted, but that is not to say that the efficiency begot the war any more than the fact that an athlete may get into a fight proves that muscular development is an inciter of belligerency. We shall now ask Mr. Tawney to "make good" in respect to

his statement about wars being born of military preparedness.

We deny absolutely that history will bear him out. We can point to the greatest civil war in the history of the world as caused by the lack of military preparation on the part of the Government. We can point to Germany's thirty years of peace, while at that time possessing the greatest fighting machine in the world. We can point to Great Britain's unrivaled sea power and her freedom from conflict for more than fifty years, except with the Boers, a conflict in which naval supremacy counted for naught. Mr. Tawney has evidently made that assertion so many times without being called to account that he has come to believe it just as a certain polar "discoverer" came to believe he found the North Pole by brooding over visions of purple ice. Success in carrying off a misstatement often makes a public man believe that he has right on his side; so in thus calling upon Mr. Tawney for a statement of facts we feel we are doing him a personal kindness and his reputation a valuable service. We shall be glad to print any facts from history which Mr. Tawney may send us relative to the war-inciting tendencies of large armaments.

#### COLLEGE DETAILS.

A general policy adopted by the Secretary of War for detailing officers to the colleges will, it is estimated, return during the year 1911 two majors and twelve captains to duty with their regiments, their places being taken by properly equipped lieutenants or retired officers. The Secretary has gone over all the college details with care, and has decided to adopt heroic methods, by which officers now serving with colleges will be brought back to service with their regiments. A large number of college details will expire during 1911, and the officers on duty at these educational institutions, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, are needed by their regiments. Details expiring at colleges where the last report of inspection shows an attendance below the minimum prescribed by the War Department will be filled by a retired officer. The three-year details of majors and captains during 1911 will not be extended for the additional authorized by regulation, but they will be replaced by first lieutenants or by second lieutenants of over five years' service. The same rule will apply for four-year details expiring in 1911. The new details will not be given to officers whose regiments are under orders for the Philippine service in 1911, and no three-year detail will be extended to four when the officers of regiments are about to go on foreign service. The idea is to keep majors, captains and second lieutenants of less than five years' service with their regiments and to send troops on foreign service with a complete complement of officers, as is consistent with the present imperative demands for the necessary detached service.

In order to conform to the college year all the officers relieved this year will be ordered back to their regiments on Aug. 1. The officers who are to be relieved from the colleges have been designated, but those who are to fill the vacancies have not been selected. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing lieutenants on the active list and retired officers who are fitted for college detail. The officials of colleges will be asked to make suggestions along this line.

The officers now on duty at colleges who will be ordered back to their regiments or companies include Major E. M. Lewis, 16th Inf., University of California; Capt. W. H. Winter, 3d Cav., Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, H.T.; Capt. E. T. Connolly, 15th Inf., Maryland Agricultural College; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College; 1st Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 6th Inf., Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.; Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.; Major D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., University of Vermont, Burlington; 1st Lieut. H. D. Coburn, 8th Inf., University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Stayer, 23d Inf., Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Capt. J. N. Little, 28th Inf., Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; Capt. Charles H. Boice, 8th Cav., Kansas State Agricultural College; Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th Inf., Louisiana State University; Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio; Capt. W. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; Capt. A. Moses, Coast Art. Corps, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas; Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf., University of Wisconsin.

#### THE EXTRA OFFICERS BILL.

A favorable report from the House Committee on Military Affairs on the Extra Officers bill is now assured. It may not come from the House committee in the form in which it was introduced by Chairman Hull and Senator Dick, but that the bill will come out of the House committee at this session is indicated by a canvass of the committee. A special meeting of the House committee is called for Monday, Jan. 23, to consider the bill, and it would not be surprising if action was taken on the measure at his meeting. As has been forecast in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the section of the bill which provides for the detail of Army officers to the National Guard has made many friends for the measure in the House. The members of the House believe in anything that will increase the efficiency of the state militia, and, as a consequence, are willing to give the Army additional officers if they are to be used in instructing the National

Guard. Over in the Senate there is a stronger sentiment for the relief of the Army from its present scarcity of officers. Under the leadership of Chairman Warren it is believed that the bill can be shaped up so as to provide for more officers than are needed for the instruction of the National Guard, and that it will finally be passed in a fairly satisfactory form.

General Wood and Captain Hagood, in a hearing on Thursday, Jan. 19, did much to clear up some of the false impressions relative to the bill in the House committee. Some of the members had gained the impression from the newspaper accounts of the McLachlan report and recommendations from the War Department that General Wood was asking for a large standing Army in order to prepare the country for war. They thought that General Wood wanted the Army appropriations trebled, and was asking that this country spend as much on its Army as Great Britain, Germany and the other great Powers.

When General Wood explained to the committee that he proposed to develop the National Guard into an effective reserve for the Regular Army they became interested in his plans, and two or three members of the committee who went into Monday's meeting opposed to any increase in the officers of the Army shook hands with the General at the close of the hearing and frankly told him that they had changed their opinion. They declared that they did not think that there would be any serious opposition in the committee to the reporting of a bill which would provide for the increasing of the efficiency of the Militia. In the course of the hearing General Wood stated that he thought there was a splendid opportunity to develop the National Guard; that in the Regular Army there was allowed three officers for sixty-five men, and that all they were asking for the National Guard was one Regular officer to instruct or assist fifty-one Militia officers and 800 enlisted men. There could be no possible investment for military purposes where so little expenditure would bring such good returns. He went on to explain the necessities for military education, stating that in our Army, where troops serve in small bodies, our officers do not get an opportunity for the practical instruction in tactical problems, etc., as do officers in foreign armies. Therefore the Service Schools were very necessary—just as necessary as it was for professional men in civil life to take special post-graduate courses in their professions.

Prompt passage should be given to the bill to punish the communication of military secrets of the United States to foreigners, which was reported favorably on Jan. 18 by the House Committee on Judiciary through Representative Moon, of Pennsylvania. This is H.R. 26656, which was introduced by Mr. Hobson, and has been referred to before in our columns. The attempt to obtain documents to be used in such betrayal will, under this bill, subject the offender to a maximum fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, while the person that communicates or seeks to communicate military secrets to a foreign government will suffer imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years. There have been so many rumors of attempts of foreign emissaries to obtain American military secrets that it is about time to bring these efforts within the scope of a statute. Other countries severely punish such perfidy on the part of their citizens, and nothing is to be gained by the United States in playing the part of an easy victim. As this is a matter that concerns our own citizenship exclusively, there can be no suggestion of offense to other nations in the passage of such a measure. Whatever changes are made in the bill before it becomes a law, we trust that there will be no lessening of the severity of punishment prescribed for the wretch who will sell out his own country. We believe that the introducer of the bill, Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, will not resent our claiming a god-father relationship to this bill, for we feel that the discussion in our columns has contributed largely to the development of a sentiment in favor of such a measure. Indeed, we may take the liberty of believing that our editorial entitled "Japan's Policy of the Close Mouth," published Oct. 30, 1909, page 240, was the initial inspiration for what has resulted in this well framed bill. The discussion in our columns following this editorial has been very illuminating, especially so the very able letter from Mr. Alexander Sidney Lanier, an attorney of Richmond, Va., who sent us a draft of a bill "To Prevent the Disclosure of National Defense Secrets," which was printed in our issue of June 11, 1910, and which the framers of the Hobson bill no doubt made use of, owing to the ability of Mr. Lanier to talk authoritatively on the subject. That gentleman acted as counsel for the commanding general of the Philippines Division in the habeas corpus proceedings brought in April, 1910, before the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in behalf of the two Japanese caught in the attempt to obtain plans and photographs of Corregidor, at the entrance to Manila Bay. Another valuable contribution on this subject was the letter published in our issue of June 25, 1910, from Lieut. Frank Geere, C.A.C., U.S.A., containing the translation of a law promulgated in Japan in 1899, and in effect at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, defining the punishment to be meted out to anyone guilty of disclosing Japanese military secrets.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic Jan. 19 Rochester was selected as the place for the national encampment which will be held during the week of Aug. 21, 1911. The Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans also decided to hold their encampments there at the same time.



## CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS OF THE ARMY.

There were interesting passages at arms between members during the debate in the House on the Army Appropriation bill. Discussing the provision for detailing a general officer of the line as head of the Militia Division and making him a member of the General Staff Corps, Mr. Hull, of Iowa, said "this is a great bureau now, and is going to become a greater one."

"Mr. Mann: I agree with the gentleman about that."

"Mr. Hull: In my judgment a man that has reached the position of the rank of a brigadier general should be, at least, as good, if not better, than any man below that grade."

"Mr. Mann: The gentleman knows that that is a violent assumption. Brigadier generals are appointed largely on account of influence, not altogether, by any means, on account of merit. It often happens that a colonel or lieutenant colonel would make a far better head of a bureau than a general officer."

Considering the appropriation for service schools Mr. Mann said: "We attempt to educate a boy at West Point in four years, and to give him an academy education, a college education and a post-graduate education in four years' time. We attempt to do there in four years what an ordinary boy will do with four years in the high school, four years in college and four years in a medical or law school. Of course it cannot be done, because human nature is not built that way, and these schools may be necessary."

At another point in the discussion Mr. Mann said: "A patent has been applied for by Major Squiers for the benefit of the people and for no benefit to himself, he taking the position that as he is an employee of the Government, and has made this discovery of great value while in the service of the Government, the people are entitled to the benefit of it without the payment of royalties or extra expenses, as would be the case if it were a monopoly. This is such a rare instance of abnegation of self-interest that it is at least of instruction and value to us in the consideration of these things, showing the breadth of mind of Major Squiers, and I think it is worthy of being made note of in the Congressional Record. [Applause.]"

Considering the illogical character of some of the cuts in the bill, Mr. Slayden said of General Sharpe: "He had under orders arbitrarily reduced the cost of the ration to 21.87, when he knew that it would cost 23.34. Now, if that is not deliberately providing for a deficiency, I do not know what it is. I have no doubt that the administration is anxious to economize, and I am anxious to help it, but it seems to me it ought to be reasonably done."

Discussing the subject of re-enlistment, Mr. Hull, of Iowa, said: "The present Chief of Staff would like to have the term of enlistment cut down to two years and not let them re-enlist at all, on the ground that many would be educated and go out to the great body of the people. I do not agree with him on that at all."

"Mr. Goulden: Neither do I."

"Mr. Hull: The best army that ever was marshaled under any flag, if the House will indulge me, was the Regular Army, ready to fight, when we had our war with Spain, and nearly all those men were old soldiers. I talked with the military attachés of different nations who saw the Army when it landed in Cuba, and they told me, without exception, that man for man, there was no such an army any place else in the world."

As to the appropriation of \$300,000 for the equipment of the Coast Artillery, Organized Militia, Mr. Sulzer said: "There is no matter connected with the national defense in which the people generally take so much interest as in the Coast Artillery. We should keep it at the highest state of efficiency. Any attempt to practice economy here will be shortsighted and detrimental. This provision will help."

Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, said: "Lieutenant Edwards, at Fort Meade, in our state, has become so much impressed with the desirability for Cavalry purposes of horses raised in that section that he has, under a letter of Jan. 5 of this year, made a proposition to the War Department to turn over to the officers at Fort Meade a well equipped stock farm, without cost to the Government, for the purpose of gathering in three and four year old colts from that vicinity and making tests as to their capability for Army service."

The correspondence of 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., with the War Department on this subject was read. Mr. Edwards has in Sturgis, S.D., a well equipped farm of 120 acres, fenced, and all of which can be used for pasture or exercising fields, stabling for thirty horses, abundant water and one of the best private residences in Meade county, suitable for the quarters of the officer in charge. He wrote, saying:

"I will give for two years, beginning March 1, 1911, the use of my farm of 120 acres, together with the use of all buildings thereon, to the Quartermaster's Department for the purpose of using same as an experimental remount station for a test of the young horses bred in the Black Hills section."

"The use of said farm is to be given to the Quartermaster's Department without cost to said department, and I will sign an agreement whereby I will not hold said department or the United States Government responsible or liable for any damages that may result to land, fences, buildings, or trees during the use of the farm by the Government. The only requirement upon my part being, that during such use by the Government of this farm, that I be detailed there in charge of the station, or as an assistant to the officer in charge, in order that I may see that my property is not damaged by the enlisted men or Quartermaster employees sent there to train or care for the horses."

"As an assurance that such detail is not to the disadvantage of the department, I would say that I have devoted over two years to the study of horse training; have familiarized myself with the horse breeding conditions of this section; have made myself acquainted with the horse breeders and know something of their young stock."

Mr. Helm scoffed at horses from Wyoming, saying: "Now, you may claim whatever else you will for the West, for the North, for the East, or for the South, but for the woman and for the horse I challenge the world and claim unquestioned supremacy for Kentucky."

Speaking in favor of the proviso exempting supplies for the Army in the Philippines from customs duties, Mr. Hull said: "If it is necessary for this country to make appropriations for the government of the Philippine Islands, let us make them directly. I have no objection to that, if it is necessary. I would do that willingly, rather than surrender any of our rights in the islands, but I am not willing to continually be charged with extravagance in the military department of the Government when a large number of items can be lopped off which do not belong legitimately to the expense of the Army."

A very lively debate arose on the subject of horses apropos to the proposition to purchase a remount farm in Virginia. Mr. Keifer said: "The purchasers for the

Army sent out by the War Department are almost uniformly sold the finest looking horses to be found in the country. Farmers and horse dealers sell them the horses that are unbroken, liable to run away, to kick in harness, or that are possessed of some undesirable trick. I had about my headquarters at one time sixteen of thus purchased Army horses, but it turned out that only eleven of them were runaway horses or given to some kind of tricks. Now, I can only give you that to illustrate some of the troubles in getting suitable Army horses. I want to go a step further. During the Boer war in South Africa the English sent to the great stations of the world that breed horses specially for the army, and shortly after they got them into the English army they usually broke down or died. Then they sent over to this country to purchase horses, and at that particular time there was upon the plains of the West—Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas—a pony horse, not quite an Indian pony, but something larger, pretty nearly useless, it was supposed, for all they would sell for out there was \$15, \$20 or \$30, and there was sometimes no market for them at all; but agents came and purchased them in large numbers and sent them over to help the English through in the Boer war, and they proved to be the best horses for that service that were discovered anywhere in the world. Out in the West these horses have been double their former value ever since that great purchase. If you pick up a promiscuous horse in Virginia, or in Kentucky, as the gentleman from Kentucky suggests, and undertake to train him to something foreign to his nature, you will fall to make a good Cavalry or Artillery horse out of him or an Army horse of any kind of practical use, especially in a period of war, during campaigns and battles."

Mr. Keifer retorted that the running horse and the best bred trotters would not do for the Cavalry. He said: "A high-bred horse is usually very nervous and difficult of control in maneuvers or battle. I saw that greatest, most elegant looking body of Cavalry ever brought together in one regiment—Col. Jay A. Torrey's—the 2d Roughrider Cavalry of the Spanish War. For a time it was in my command in the Spanish War—Torrey's regiment, that was organized by Colonel Torrey from the great plains states of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana. It had the finest animals for endurance that were ever ridden by men, and they had fine men on them, too. Now, those animals had been raised running wild, most of them, over the plains, caught and trained out of doors without any nursing, and there never was their equal in a single body of cavalry. They far excelled the best roughriders that were assembled down in Texas."

Waxing facetious, Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, said: "At the proper time I intend to move to amend this section by striking out the word 'horse' wherever it occurs and inserting in place thereof the words 'Missouri mule.' [Laughter and applause.] If the Cavalry of the United States was mounted on Missouri mules and the people of a small island, far off in the ocean, should ever assail this great Republic, as some folks think they may, you could confront the intruders with the business end of the mules with assurance that every devil of them would be kicked into the Pacific Ocean. [Applause and laughter.]"

The subject of automobiles for the Army also exercised the minds of some of the Congressmen. In the course of the debate the following passage occurred:

"Mr. Mann: The gentleman knows all about Alaska. He admits it himself, and it requires no proof."

"Mr. Sulzer: If I only knew as much about all the things that the gentleman does, I would not be in Congress. I would be making encyclopedias."

## THE NAVAL SUPPLY FUND.

The Naval Supply Fund, which has been the subject of such a heated controversy, will be abolished by the Naval Appropriation bill as it comes from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This will be done by a proviso formulated in the committee, and not by the one which was recommended by Secretary Meyer. But the Secretary has indicated to the Naval Affairs Committee that this will be entirely satisfactory to him. He is not concerned so much as to how the fund is abolished as he is in the fact that it is discontinued, and he is allowed to turn the \$2,700,000 over to the Treasury.

On page 573 of our number for last week appeared the statement that the House Naval Committee has sustained its contention concerning the liquidation of the Naval Supply Fund. This was published in such a way as to make it an ex parte statement, while it should have been credited to the Congressional committee, not being intended as an editorial statement of opinion.

Replying to the contention in the Naval Affairs Committee that the Naval Supply Fund is nothing more than a "bookkeeping account," Secretary Meyer declared, in a hearing before the House Committee, that the naval fund as it exists now places at his disposal the sum of \$2,700,000. It was insisted by the Secretary during a discussion of this subject that he is authorized to expend this entire amount for the purchase of anything for the Navy which he deems proper.

It was argued by the Secretary, and he presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury and another from the Comptroller of the Treasury to support his contention, that the Naval Supply Fund was, in a sense, the bank account of the Navy. The fact that a method was provided by which this account could be replenished did not prevent it from being actual cash, the Secretary having the same control over the fund as of moneys appropriated generally for the maintenance of the Service. The Department is just as much in possession of the money in the Naval Supply Fund as is a private citizen in the money which the latter deposits in a bank. The only difference is that the private bank might fail, while there is absolutely no chance of the Navy Department parting with the possession of the money in the Naval Supply Fund, except by expenditure or turning it over to the Treasurer.

The Naval Supply Fund is a fund of money, the Secretary went on to explain, "upon which the Navy Department is authorized to draw." At present it amounts to a working capital of \$2,700,000. By the creation of a supply account all of the property accounts were consolidated. This was done under the authority of Congress for a reorganization of the Navy Department. Through the operation of this reorganization scheme the naval supply account has made it possible for me to turn back into the Treasury \$2,700,000 by abolishing the Naval Supply Fund. I am now asking Congress for this authority. In other words, I have \$2,700,000 at the disposal of the Navy Department which is needed no longer, and, if I am authorized to do so, it will be turned back into the U.S. Treasury. If the Naval

Supply Fund is abolished," the Secretary asserted, "the U.S. Treasurer will have just \$2,700,000 more to use for other purposes than maintaining the Navy." In support of his contention Secretary Meyer submitted the subjoined letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Comptroller of the Treasury was particularly complimentary in his reference to the Secretary's plan for the abolishment of the fund, saying: "I am satisfied that its repeal will work a saving to the Government in the next few years to an amount much greater than the amount of the fund. Its operation presents another case of purchase made on credit when pay day can be postponed to some indefinite time. The Secretary of the Treasury's letter follows:

Treasury Department, Washington, Jan. 11, 1911.  
Sir: Referring to this Department's letter of Dec. 29, relative to the permanent Naval Supply Fund of the Navy, in which the Department advised you as to the law to be enacted to abolish this fund: I beg to inform you that it was not this Department's intention to convey the idea that the total amount of that fund, viz., \$2,700,000, would not be the amount of that fund, but the amount of the fund. The fact that this fund was provided by several acts of Congress from different sources, \$1,500,000, from general account of advances, and the \$1,200,000, from specific appropriations, does not in any way reduce the total of \$2,700,000, which is relinquished by the Navy Department in case the fund be abolished by Congress. Respectfully,  
FRANKLIN MCVEAGH, Secretary.

This letter was accompanied by a "Memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury," in which Comptroller Tracewell says:

This fund is the result of several acts of Congress, authorizing parts of other naval appropriations to be credited to it, amounting in all to \$2,700,000. The effect of all these acts was to raise on the books of the Treasury an appropriation called the "Naval Supply Fund" in the said sum of \$2,700,000, upon which the Secretary of the Navy, so long as the law is in force, may draw for its full amount; but when any expenditure is made by him from such fund, it must ultimately be reimbursed to said fund from the separate appropriations for the Navy to whose particular benefit such expenditures are made. The reimbursements are effected by crediting on the books of the Treasury the amounts so expended and actually paid out of this supply fund to its credit, and charging said amounts to the separate naval appropriations receiving the benefits of such expenditures. The net result of these charges and credits is to keep the Naval Supply Fund intact, and to decrease the several naval appropriations in the such reimbursements or credits. It would therefore follow that if the fund is abolished the Secretary of the Navy will have withdrawn a credit of \$2,700,000 which he now has to draw upon to purchase supplies for the Navy, but if purchased under the law must be reimbursed from other naval appropriations.

I do not feel like closing this memorandum without congratulating the Secretary of the Navy upon his efforts to have this supply fund abolished by law. By its very nature, it is subject to abuse and conduces to the accumulation of large and comparatively useless amounts of supplies. This grows out of the fact that it may be tried over many times in a year and reimbursed out of appropriations for other years. Such must have been the mode of procedure under which it was operated in order to the accumulation of the value of supplies which it is said was on hand and not issued when the Secretary gave his attention to its repeal. I am satisfied that its repeal will work a saving to the Government in the next few years to an amount much greater than the amount of the fund. Its operation presents another case of purchases made on credit when pay day can be postponed to some indefinite time.

## SUPPLY OF SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.

During the debate on the Army bill in the House Jan. 17 Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the Military Committee, said: "I saw in the public print on last Sunday an article headed, 'The United States Army: Mr. Huidekoper, Military Expert, Makes a Statement.' I want to call the attention of the House to one or two of his assertions. It seems to me it is absolutely a crime against the Government for statements to go out to arouse the public mind, which are so absolutely full of misinformation as this article is, without sending out at the same time a statement showing some of the facts. I do not know whether this gentleman is a military expert or not. The caption says he is." Mr. Hull, in reply, quoted a statement by General Crozier that we shall have by June 30 next 152,000,444 rounds of small-arms ammunition, or within 28,000,000 rounds of the reserve it is desired to accumulate. He further said that with this reserve ammunition could be manufactured as fast as it would be wanted.

Taking the computations of the Field Service Regulations as issued in 1910 we find the following amounts of ammunition prescribed for one division:

	Rounds.
In the belt (90 rounds).....	1,350,000
On mules of machine-gun company (46,500 rounds) .....	465,000
In combat train (120 rounds, two bandoliers per rifle) .....	1,497,600
In ammunition train (120 rounds per rifle plus reserves) .....	2,310,000
	5,622,600

These five million and more rounds represent the quantity of small-arms ammunition with which a single division of 15,000 men could go into action. Men with ninety rounds would be expected to fire these off before long, and then the question would arise how they could be resupplied. Taking only the men fighting with ammunition in their belts and the machine guns, the total of five millions would permit the filling of their bandoliers and their ammunition boxes only three times plus. This amount is determined by dividing the grand total of five million rounds plus by the sum of 1,350,000 plus 465,000.

The figures from which we have made the above calculations can be found on page 140 of the Field Service Regulations, U.S.A., under Article 7, "The Service of Supply." In describing the supply of ammunition the Regulations say (page 141): "In campaign all officers and non-commissioned officers endeavor to keep the belts of their men filled with ammunition. Not only must advantage be taken of every opportunity to replenish the supply, but prospective expenditures must be anticipated by issuing ammunition in advance. \* \* \* The morning following an engagement should find the firing line and all ammunition wagons replenished."

The members of Congress were stirred by an interview with Mr. Huidekoper published in a local paper, but in our issue of Dec. 24 we published an exhaustive statement of the weakness of our system of national defense as prepared by Huidekoper and approved by President Taft. This presentation of our neglect of preparation for war has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. Huidekoper.



## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

The passage of the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 31237) by the House is noted on page 593, where the items of appropriation are given in detail.

On Thursday, Jan. 19, the Army Appropriation bill was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs. The same subcommittee which had it in charge last session was appointed to take up the bill. This committee consists of Chairman Warren, Senators Buckley, Warner, Dupont, Dixon, Taliaferro, Overmann and Frazier. A call has not been issued for a meeting of the subcommittee, but it will probably meet early next week to take up the measure paragraph by paragraph. It is understood that the Senate committee is not inclined to make any large increases in the items of the bill. It is probable that the increase made by the Senate this session will be the smallest in recent years. The fight over the remount station is apt to be renewed. Virginia has the endorsement of the War Department, but the members from California insist that one should be located on the Pacific coast. The Northwest, including the Dakotas and Minnesota, is also a candidate for the station.

With a brief explanation by Chairman Hull in the House and a still briefer one from Chairman Warren in the Senate, a bill (S. 7635) was passed authorizing the President to drop from the rolls of the Army officers who have been absent in confinement in prison for more than three months after final conviction. It is now in the hands of the President. While the measure was drawn up to cover the case of Captain Haines, it is an important piece of legislation to the Service. On a number of occasions the War Department has been embarrassed because there was no authority to drop officers from the rolls who have been convicted of crimes in the civil courts.

The Senate on Jan. 13 passed S. 4239, amending Sec. 183, Revised Statutes, to read: "Sec. 183. Any officer or clerk of any of the departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds on, or attempts to defraud, the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, and any officer of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps detailed to conduct an investigation, and the recorder, and if there be none the presiding officer, of any military or naval board appointed for such purpose, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the course of such investigation."

The Senate on Jan. 13 passed the bill (S. 8868) appropriating \$135,000 for the erection of a crypt in the Naval Academy chapel as a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones.

The Senate on Jan. 13 passed H.R. 5015, restoring to the roll of the Navy and honorably discharging therefrom Clarence Frederick Chapman, who, in 1905, while an ordinary seaman in the U.S. Navy, attached to the U.S.S. Missouri, became involved in a difficulty with a petty officer of that ship, and was charged with assaulting him and also refusing to obey his lawful order. A court-martial found him guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment and dishonorable discharge. The Senate Naval Committee said: "The evidence shows that Chapman was grossly insulted by the petty officer, who called him vile names and applied to him epithets of an exceedingly insulting nature, and while from a military standpoint the committee is not certain that Chapman was justified in striking this petty officer, yet the committee is satisfied that the action of the petty officer was such as to provoke anger and cause one to forget discipline and act hastily. In view of the fact that Chapman has already suffered punishment by imprisonment from July 5, 1905, to June 23, 1906, the committee recommend favorable action on this bill, as such punishment is more than ample."

The Senate Military Committee recommends the passage of S. 9351, to provide for the retirement of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, amended to read: "That the Act approved June 22, 1910, for the retirement of certain medical officers of the Army, be amended as follows: Strike out the words 'in the War of the Rebellion,' following the words 'enlisted man,' in said act, so that the act as amended will read: 'Be it enacted, etc., That any officer of the Medical Reserve Corps who shall have reached the age of seventy years, and whose total active service in the Army of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, as such officer, and as contract or acting assistant surgeon, and as an enlisted man, shall equal forty years, may thereupon, in the discretion of the President, be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant.'"

When Mr. Warren in the Senate on Jan. 13 said that he would endeavor in a few days to call up S. 7117, the bill to increase the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who filibustered against the bill at the last session of Congress, said: "I rejoice that all the time occupied in trying to pass this bill is so much time wasted."

Favorable report has been made in the House on S.J. Res. 131, authorizing the reception for instruction at the Military Academy of two Chinese subjects.

Senator Newlands, the sponsor for the bill introduced last year for the creation of a Corps of Civilian Engineers, to take over the great river and harbor and other national construction work, now comes before the Senate with a more modest proposition by submitting an amendment to the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, as follows:

The President is hereby authorized by the appointment of a board or boards to bring into conference and co-operation with the Engineer Corps of the Army the various scientific and constructive services of the United States in the formation of plans for the development, control, and regulation of the rivers, waterways, and waters of the United States for every useful purpose, including, in addition to navigation, the regulation of the flow of rivers, the control of floods and protection from overflow, the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, the prevention of erosion and soil waste, the clarification of streams, the perpetuation of forests and maintenance of the woodland cover as sources of stream flow, the utilization of water power and the purification of water supplies; and for the co-operation of the United States with states, municipalities, district organizations, communities, corporations, and individuals, in such development and control, and the apportionment of work, cost, and benefits, according to the jurisdiction, powers, rights and benefits of each; such plans to especially include the utilization of the rivers, streams, lakes, gulfs, bays, and sounds of the United States, with connecting canals and including terminal and transfer facilities and sites, as efficient waterways for the transportation of freight and passengers; such plans to be submitted to Congress for its consideration and action. And for this purpose the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated. The President may appoint on such board or boards from civil life a hydraulic engineer, a constructor, and an expert in transportation.

In the House on Jan. 18 a favorable report was made on the Hobson bill (H.R. 26656) to prevent the dis-

closure of national defense secrets. In brief, the bill provides that

Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense to which he is not entitled, attempts to obtain any document, plan, or model, and communicates the same to any person not entitled to receive it, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Whoever, having committed such offense, communicates or attempts to communicate his knowledge to any foreign government, shall be imprisoned for a term of not more than ten years.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The House Naval Committee has made a reduction of about \$3,250,000 in the estimates, exclusive of the building program. The total of the Naval Appropriation bill, exclusive of the building program, it is estimated, will be very close to \$99,000,000. Although the bill providing for recognition for Civil Engineer Peary has not been reported to the House it has been agreed to in the committee. All the members, with the exception of Representatives Roberts and Macon, have agreed to the bill. These two members will make a minority report, while Representative Bates will make the majority report. The bill provides for the placing of Mr. Peary on the retired list of the Civil Engineer Corps with the rank of rear admiral and a vote of thanks from Congress.

The bill recommended by Surgeon General Stokes for the creation of a Naval Medical Reserve Corps has been incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill. Although the proviso is subject to a point of order, it is not thought that one will be raised. The House Naval Affairs Committee is enthusiastic and is unanimous in its support. Even if it should be taken out on a point of order in the House, it is thought that it will be replaced in the Senate. When this corps is created a body of eminent surgeons will hold themselves in readiness for duty on battleships. The President would issue commissions as first lieutenants to graduates of school of medicine upon examination if found qualified, which would confer upon such surgeons all the authority, rights and privileges of commissioned officers of like grade in the Medical Corps of the Navy, except promotions, but only when called into active duty and while on such duty. In emergencies such as war the Secretary of the Navy could order these reserve surgeons into active duty.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has adopted that the Secretary of the Navy's recommendation for the abolition of a number of navy yards and stations. The stations that are included in this list are Culebra and San Juan, Porto Rico; Port Royal, S.C.; New London, Conn., and Sacket Harbor, N.Y. While the committee has agreed to these changes, it is not thought that they will get through the House. Already, it is said, some of the Southern members are preparing to raise the point of order against this provision, and there will be uncompromising opposition on the Senate side from the South to the abolition of the stations.

## CONGRESS AND REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Owing to the very considerable amount of legislative jockeying done under the rules of the House and the exercise of the "objection" privilege by members, which was indulged in this week on the floor of the House, H.J. Resolution 259 failed to get a place on the calendar. This resolution was introduced Jan. 5 by Mr. Mann, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and provides for the construction of the two revenue cutters heretofore authorized in any of the U.S. navy yards, instead of in private yards by contract. The Revenue Cutter Service is very much in need of these additional vessels, and the main object of the resolution, if passed at this session, was to expedite the construction of the new cutters by having them built in government yards, owing to the fact that no bids were received from private shipbuilding concerns last December, when the opportunity was offered by the Treasury Department.

Aside from the urgent necessity for completing the two cutters authorized at the earliest possible date, there is a strong movement on foot by the combined shipping and commercial interests along the Great Lakes to enlarge the Revenue Cutter Service on these waters. From Buffalo to Sault Ste. Marie and intermediate points there are more than 1,500 vessels plying the waters of the great inland seas, carrying an annual cargo of over 100,000,000 tons, which is far more than that which passes through the Suez Canal, and hundreds of large and small pleasure and passenger craft swiftly passing with their burdens of humanity. In operating this enormous amount of lake traffic it is quite apparent that the placing of additional cutters on the Great Lakes would result in the saving of the large number of vessels that are lost in the extremely severe lake storms and high seas which prevail every spring and fall.

Beside the large amount of rescue work on the Great Lakes in which revenue cutter vessels would thus be engaged, the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department further point out the urgent necessity of a more rigid enforcement of the maritime laws of the United States and the protection of the treaty rights of both the governments of the United States and Canada from infraction. That the Revenue Cutter Service on the Lakes is far too inadequate to be quickly available from all points in times of the greatest danger cannot be denied, and with the constantly enlarging traffic the present complement of only two vessels, the Mackinac at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and the Morrill at Detroit, is by no means able to render the necessary service and assistance called for from every quarter of the Great Lakes. It is quite evident to both the Treasury Department and the shipping interests of states bordering on the Lakes that sooner or later Congress will have to recognize the demands of this traffic by building and placing in commission at least two additional revenue cutters on these riotous and turbulent inland seas.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 10190, Mr. Johnston.—To authorize the appointment of Charles J. T. Clarke as major of Infantry in the U.S. Army.

S. 10224, Mr. Smith, of Michigan.—To restore in part the rank of Lieut. Thomas Marcus Molloy and Joseph Henry Crozier, U.S.R.C.S.

S. 10275, Mr. Warren.—That when forces or detachments of the Army and of the Navy and Marine Corps are engaged on shore in a common enterprise (not in the nature of a ceremonial or parade), and in the absence of specific authority from the President of the United States, the senior officer of the line of the Army in command of the Army detachment shall command the whole and have authority to issue such orders to the officers in command of the naval and marine detachments while on shore as may be necessary for the success of the enterprise engaged upon.

S. 10297, Mr. Dick.—That all officers of the Army Medical

Corps (active and retired), who had service during the Civil War and who subsequently rendered service in the Army as contract or acting assistant surgeons shall be allowed and receive compensation and credit for longevity pay for the time such officers served under such contracts, such longevity pay to be the same as is now provided for by the law governing longevity service for commissioned officers in the Army.

S. 10298, Mr. Dick.—That all officers of the Army Medical Corps and Medical Reserve Corps who have rendered service as acting assistant surgeons or contract surgeons and who have since been commissioned shall be allowed and receive compensation and credit for longevity pay for the time such officers served under such contracts, such longevity pay to be the same as is now provided for by the law governing longevity service for commissioned officers in the Army.

S. 10305, Mr. Bradley.—To correct the lineal and relative rank of certain officers of the Army.

H. Res. 918, Mr. Fitzgerald.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the House of Representatives the detailed estimates of the cost of constructing the battleship Numbered Thirty-four, to be built at a navy yard, as such estimates and plans were prepared at the navy yard at New York and transmitted to the Navy Department.

H.J. Res. 265, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to send ships of war to join the United States Navy at Hampton Roads, Va., about Dec. 15, 1914, and proceed thence through the Panama Canal to the Bay of San Francisco to participate in the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

H.R. 31238, Mr. Lafean.—To construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D.C., to the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the state of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 31241, Mr. McMoran.—That any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the Organized Militia of any state in the United States and has been or may be heretofore honorably discharged after three years' service therein, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than three years' residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the Militia service of such state.

## RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

H.R. 31598, Mr. Olcott.—That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps retired for disability incident to the Service who has heretofore been or may hereafter be employed under orders on active duty shall, for purposes of rank, pay and allowances, be regarded as having been restored on the day such active duty actually began to the numerical position in the grade on the active list which was occupied by him at the date of his retirement and be credited with all service rendered by him while so employed on active duty after retirement, or in case of a second or subsequent assignment to active duty to the numerical position in the grade occupied at the time when last detached from active duty, in the same manner and to the same extent as though such service had been rendered on the active list: Provided, That for the purposes of rank, pay and allowances under this section retired engineer officers employed on active duty shall be regarded as having been restored to positions on the active list occupied by officers of the line of the Navy having the same length of commissioned service and shall be credited with service rendered after retirement as herein provided, but this act shall not have the effect of transferring any retired engineer officer to the line of the Navy: And provided further, That any retired officer heretofore or hereafter employed on active duty in accordance with this section shall be promoted without examination to such rank as the number next below the position to which he shall be assigned under this section has heretofore been or may hereafter be promoted during such retired officer's employment on active duty.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue commissions on the retired list to officers promoted under the provisions of this act; and any retired officer who has heretofore been or may hereafter be detached from active duty shall, after such detachment, have the rank and three-fourths the pay to which such duty may have entitled him under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps above the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps, respectively, nor shall any officer be advanced under this act above such rank: Provided, That nothing contained herein shall be construed so as to entitle any retired officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to increased rank, pay or allowances prior to the date of this act, nor shall any provision of this act entitle any retired officer to be restored to the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps: And provided further, That nothing herein shall operate to reduce the rank, pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant or appointed officer on the retired list of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Sec. 4. That so much of the Act approved Aug. 5, 1892, Chapter 391, as is in conflict with the provisions of this act, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 31727, Mr. Hull.—Providing for the issuance of badges of honor to officers and enlisted men of the Civil War who, during their service, were confined as prisoners of war by the enemy.

H.R. 31728, Mr. Calderhead.—Authorizing the Manhattan City and Inter-Urban Railway Company to construct and operate an electric railway line on the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Battleship Fleet, with the exception of the South Carolina, Michigan and Delaware, will remain at Guantanamo until March 13, on which date it will sail for Hampton Roads, arriving about March 18. Battle practice will begin April 1, and it is expected to be completed about April 7. Immediately after battle practice the divisions of the fleet will go to their home yards for a docking period of two weeks, at the end of which time the divisions will proceed to sea for certain drill and exercises, not later than May 1.

The South Carolina and Michigan are now at the navy yard, Norfolk, for the purpose of having new port propellers fitted. Upon the completion of this work these vessels will rejoin the fleet.

The Delaware is en route to the navy yard, Norfolk. She will proceed on Jan. 31 to Valparaiso, Chili. It is expected that she will return to the east coast of the United States in May.

The Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina will remain with the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo until about Feb. 16 to 20, when they will return to Atlantic coast ports.

The Washington is now en route to Hampton Roads. Upon arrival at Hampton Roads the vessel will be ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for repairs.

The Birmingham, Salem and Chester will remain with the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo until about Feb. 16. It is the present intention that they shall visit certain Gulf ports, and then return to Northern ports, arriving about the middle of March.

The Seventh Torpedo Division, consisting of the Flusser, Lamson, Smith, Reid and Preston and the tender Dixie, will remain at Guantanamo until about Feb. 16, when they will proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence, about the middle of March, to Hampton Roads.



## EXPLOSION ON U.S.S. DELAWARE.

An uncommon accident occurred in the fireroom of the U.S. battleship Delaware about 9:10 o'clock a.m., Jan. 17, when eight men of the fireroom force were instantly killed and another so badly scalded that he died Jan. 19 in hospital. The accident was due to the blowing out explosively, without warning, of backheaders 8, 9 and 10, of boiler O, in fireroom 4.

Those killed, as reported by wireless by Capt. Charles A. Gove, commanding the Delaware, were:

Charles Harp, fireman, first class; next of kin, Clark Harp (father), resident of Violet, Ky.

William Morris White, fireman, second class; next of kin, S. P. White (father), resident of Vicksburg, Miss.

Columbus Porter Watts, fireman, first class; next of kin, Pleasant M. Watts (father), resident of Fairmount, Ga.

Herbert Anderson Brewer, fireman, second class; next of kin, India Brewer (aunt), resident of Hermitage, Tenn.

Lewis Addison White, coal passer; next of kin, Charles White (uncle), of Montevideo, Minn.

Clarence De Witt, coal passer; next of kin, Kate De Witt (mother), resident of New Florence, Pa.

Christian Jensen, water tender; next of kin, Andreas Jensen (father), Aarons, Denmark.

Laurence Anderson Thomas, fireman, second class; next of kin, Bessie Thomas (mother), No. 608 West Third street, Little Rock, Ark.

The man who was fatally injured and who died in hospital at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19, was Eugene Phillips, fireman, first class; next of kin, Mary J. Phillips (mother), resident of Washington, D.C.

The ship was about twelve miles from Hampton Roads at the time of the explosion, and Captain Gove sent a wireless to the commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., to have a tug meet the Delaware at Hampton Roads to transport the dead and to take the one injured man to a hospital. He sent the following telegram to the Navy Department:

"Three back headers of boiler O, fireroom 4, blew out explosively, killing eight and injuring one, who will probably die. They were all the men on duty in that fireroom. Board of officers, immediately appointed to investigate and report. Not yet completed their examination. Extent of damage ten back headers injured in boiler O. Need ten new ones, and probably corresponding tubes. Cause cannot yet be placed."

No definite cause has been assigned for the explosion, which, in the opinion of engineer officers, was one of the most remarkable they had ever heard of. There is no case on record where a similar one has occurred in the U.S. Navy. The effect of the blowing out of the three headers is likened to opening up the vitals of the boiler without warning and letting the entire steam pressure loose, and this was terrific. The vessel was equipped with Babcock and Wilcox boilers.

Captain Gove immediately after the accident appointed a board of investigation, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet, Lieut. A. W. Fitch and Lieut. W. A. Snead. These officers have made their report and it has been sent to Washington. Captain Gove, who was in Washington January 20, suggests that the accident on the ship may have resulted from the slipping of a boiler tube out of place, which let the steam escape and increased the pressure against the back head to the bursting point. He complimented members of the crew for their gallant conduct during the explosion. In the opinion of Captain Gove the Delaware will not be ready to go South on Jan. 31. He said that after the court of inquiry had concluded its work it would be necessary to give the ship a complete inspection and make some repairs before starting on a 20,000-mile voyage. It had been expected at the Norfolk Navy Yard that the Delaware would proceed to sea, in accordance with her previous orders from the Department, on Jan. 31, and convey the body of Señor Cruz to Chili. The Delaware is at drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard now.

The following board was appointed by the Navy Department to investigate the accident: Capt. N. R. Usher, commanding the Michigan; Capt. Charles C. Rogers, stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine, inspector of machinery at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Moses, stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Secretary of the Navy Meyer later changed the detail of officers so as to relieve Commander McAlpine and Lieutenant Commander Moses, and substituted for them Comdr. E. Theiss, a member of the Board of Inspection in Washington, and Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Kams, engineer officer of the South Carolina. This was done because Commander McAlpine, during the latter part of the time the Delaware was completing at Newport News, was an inspector of engineering on the ship, and Lieutenant Commander Moses was engineer officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard during a part of the time that the Delaware was at the navy yard. No reflection whatever is intended on the officers relieved, and the action was taken simply to prevent any possible misunderstanding or criticism.

The splendid discipline of the crew probably saved the vessel from further disaster, and Captain Gove, in speaking of the coolness and bravery of the men at the time of the explosion, as quoted by a correspondent of the New York Herald, said:

"I remember that one of my officers came to me, saying 'he thought he would go to his quarters.' I saw too much smoke, and I said, 'Looks to me as if you had better go to your fire quarters.' The vessel was in as pleasant a condition, all over, as it could possibly be. The report came to me then that there had been an explosion in one of the firerooms, and we finally found that three back headers, numbers eight, nine and ten of boiler 'O,' in fireroom No. 4, had blown out explosively, killing eight of the men on duty in that fireroom. There was one other man injured."

"Upon the occasion of the explosion there were men in the nearby living compartments. Instantly a coal passer named Casey and two first class machinists' mates, Dragon and Sullivan, accompanied by two chief water tenders, Minihan and Windus, ran into the compartments on the protective deck above boilers N and O, and on their own initiative closed the main boiler stops and superheater stops and opened the safety valves of boilers N and O."

"When these men did this work, which, of course, was in an effort to save the ship from possible disaster, and which succeeded, they did it in steam so thick that nothing could be seen. They were feeling, not seeing—acting by instinct, training and under the impulse of discipline. They closed the steel doors, of course. If their own brothers had been in that compartment of fireroom No. 4 they would have closed the doors."

"F. F. Ingraham, a chief machinist, ran through the passages shouting a warning when the explosion came."

He was at work on the deck above and immediately proceeded below to give the alarm."

In reply to a criticism upon the present engineering efficiency of the Navy by Representative Hobson, suggested by the accident on the Delaware, Engineer-in-Chief Cone has issued a statement, in which he says: "So far as operating efficiency of machinery of naval vessels is concerned, the present condition of engineering in the Navy is much superior to anything that has previously existed. The American Navy has not been free from engineering accidents, but in proportion to size and service of the fleet the number of such accidents is decreasing, and is materially lower than in other navies."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The inspector of target practice will soon award a pennant to the torpedo destroyer class. All the destroyers, with the exception of the Atlantic Flotilla, have finished battle practice for this year. The Atlantic Flotilla is now engaged in this work. The annual report of the target inspector on general target practice this year will be of especial interest. Everything is done this year under battle conditions, and the work came nearer being like actual warfare than anything that has been conducted in the Navy. Next year the battle practice on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast will start on April 1. On that date the Atlantic Fleet expects to begin firing at the Texas. The spotting practice will be conducted before April 1.

One of the most unusual accidents in the history of the submarine caused the loss of three lives when the German submarine U3 sank at Kiel on Jan. 17. When the submarine three hours after she sank had been brought to the surface, and twenty-seven of her crew had made their way in safety through the torpedo tubes, Comdr. Ludwig Fischer, Lieutenant Kolbe and the helmsman decided to stick by the ship. They were in a conning tower, which remained submerged when the vessel rose obliquely. There they might have stayed without danger for some time, as the boat had a considerable supply of oxygen, but a ventilator gave way, permitting water to rush into the submarine, isolating the tower and cutting off the oxygen. The rescuers worked desperately, but it was sixteen hours before entrance to the tower could be forced. Long before the men had died of suffocation. Commander Fischer had married only a week before. The fatalities are ascribed to the attempt to raise the submarine with a small crane before the arrival of the powerful repairship Vulkan. The crane lifted only the bow, and after the twenty-seven had escaped the crane released the boat to permit the Vulkan to operate. A heavy sea springing up is thought to have broken the ventilator. When the submarine went down the naval authorities knew she had enough oxygen in her tanks to keep her crew alive for forty-eight hours, but instant preparations for raising the boat were made. When a launch arrived at the spot where the U3 had last been seen there was a slight disturbance in the yellow water, and then a buoy enclosing the receiver of a telephone rose to the surface directly above the spot where the submarine lay in the mud. The rescuers were quick to get into communication over the wire with the commander of the vessel, who simply reported that his boat was unable to raise itself.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, called upon the Ministry of Marine Jan. 19 and expressed the sympathy of the American Navy in the loss of Commander Fischer and two of the crew of the submarine U3.

The U.S.S. Wheeling, Comdr. C. B. Brittain, which a few weeks since arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., from a 21,000-mile run from Bremerton, Wash., left Portsmouth Jan. 15 for the navy yard, New York, where she arrived Jan. 17, after a very rough and cold trip. After passing Cape Ann she ran into a violent snowstorm, followed by a freezing gale, from the northwest, with heavy seas. The cold was intense, and the ship was a sheet of ice from the sprays which she took and which came aboard almost frozen. When she stopped off Tompkinsville axes had to be used to chop the anchors free before they could be let go.

The U.S.S. McCall has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

Citizens of Texas do not take kindly to the Navy Department's order to use the old battleship Texas as a target. The Department has been appealed to by Texas through the Texas Representatives in Congress to have the order rescinded.

In answer to a request for information regarding chemical analyses of sea waters that may be considered representative of the several oceans, the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy Department, in its instructive bulletin for Jan. 11, says: "Everywhere in the ocean all the known elements are found dissolved in the water, and while the total amount of the dissolved substances varies in different parts of the ocean, the proportions in which the different elements enter into this varying total is always substantially the same. Thus, in the trade wind regions where evaporation is in active play, the salinity of the surface waters reaches 35 or even 37 grams in each kilogram of water, while in the humid regions of equatorial calm it ranges about 35½ grams, and in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans, owing to the melting of ice, the value sinks to 32 or 33 grams. But whatever this amount is, it is always made up of 78.6 per cent. of chloride of sodium, 9.6 per cent. of chloride of magnesium, 6.5 per cent. of sulphate of magnesium, 3.7 per cent. of sulphate of calcium and a small but fixed percentage of the salts of all the other elements."

A number of members of the crew of the U.S. tug Powhatan, attached to the navy yard, New York, were early on Jan. 12 placed under arrest by the navy yard authorities, following the discovery of a young woman on board. She was stupefied with drink, and was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital in the navy yard ambulance. Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the yard, when he learned of the case, ordered the entire crew placed under arrest. Captain Hennessey, who is in command of the tug, was not on board at the time and knew nothing of the occurrence.

Ray Fuller, a wireless operator on a coast liner, was arrested Jan. 19, charged with taking from the New York Navy Yard a blue print and drawing of the plans for the installation and use by the Government of wireless telegraph apparatus. The complainant was Lieut. John S. Abbott, U.S.N. Fuller was arraigned before Commissioner Morle in the Federal Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., and denied being involved in the disappearance of the records from the navy yard, and was held in \$1,000 bail for examination.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Col. William P. Biddle, Commanding, U.S.M.C.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Marietta, arrived Jan. 18 at Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
Dolphin, sailed Jan. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Wheeling, arrived Jan. 17 at the navy yard, New York.  
Washington, sailed Jan. 18 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
California, arrived Jan. 18 at Santa Barbara, Cal.  
Caesar, sailed Jan. 17 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
Patuxent, sailed Jan. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.  
Tacoma, arrived Jan. 17 at Truxillo, Honduras.  
Delaware, arrived Jan. 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Hannibal, sailed Jan. 18 from Pensacola, Fla., for Key West, Fla.  
Paulding, Drayton, Roe and Terry, arrived Jan. 18 at Key West, Fla.  
West Virginia, arrived Jan. 18 at Mare Island Light.  
Patapsco, arrived Jan. 18 at Nassau, Bahamas Islands.  
Chester, sailed Jan. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.  
Dixie, Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid, sailed Jan. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Cape Cruz, Cuba.  
Washington, arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 28.  
Dubuque and Patapsco, sailed from Nassau for Charleston Jan. 20.  
West Virginia, arrived at San Francisco Jan. 19.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 16, 1911.

## Promotion in the Navy.

Capt. Walter C. Cowles to be a rear admiral in the Navy from Jan. 14, 1911, vice Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, retired.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy, sent to the Senate on Jan. 9, 1911, were confirmed on Jan. 16.

## G.O. 99, JAN. 3, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes rules for the appointment of paymaster's clerks in the Navy, which will be incorporated in the new edition of the Navy Register.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 11.—Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 13, 1911, and detached duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet; to home.

Rear Admiral C. Thomas to duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. J. Downes to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached duty naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to the accounting officer, under instruction.

Passed Asst. Paymr. B. D. McGee to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as assistant to the accounting officer, under instruction.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Cunningham appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection accounts of the Nipic, naval hospital, yard craft, and submarines, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Note.—No orders issued under date of Jan. 13, 1911.

JAN. 16.—Lieut. J. C. Kress to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as aid.

Chief Mach. G. W. Johnson to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JAN. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens detached duty as fleet ordnance officer, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on West Virginia; to duty West Virginia.

Lieut. T. G. Ellyson commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 22, 1910.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. H. Douglass commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1910.

Passed Asst. Paymr. R. K. Van Mater commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from April 14, 1910.

Chief Gun. A. S. Pearson detached duty Montgomery; to home and wait orders.

Gun. H. Adams detached duty Michigan; to duty Montgomery.

Chief Mach. G. T. Brownridge, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 12, 1911, and detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to home.

JAN. 19.—Comdr. J. C. Leonard detached South Carolina; to command Des Moines.

Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey detached Indiana and granted sick leave for one month.

Lieut. R. R. Riggs detached South Dakota; granted sick leave for two months.

Gun. J. C. Omeara detached South Dakota; to Independence.

Mach. J. L. McAlonan dropped from the Naval Service of the United States.

Mach. A. T. Percival to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mate P. Deickmann detached Texas; to Franklin.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Wood—appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Kansas.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 11.—Col. L. W. T. Waller, Lieut. Col. J. A. Lejeune and Major Henry Leonard, return to proper station during recess of G.O.M. at navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, when discharged from Naval Medical School Hospital, return Norfolk, Va., and resume duties at marine barracks there.

JAN. 12.—Second Lieut. G. C. DeNeale, orders of Dec. 16, 1910, modified; report to Commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to command detachment sailing Jan. 16, 1911, for duty at Camp Elliott, I.O.Z., Panama.

Second Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr., to Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1911, for examination for promotion.

JAN. 16.—First Lieut. D. M. Randall, authorized delay thirty days, en route to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JAN. 17.—First Lieut. A. E. Randall and 2d Lieut. C. J. Miller, appointed acting assistant quartermasters for duty on recruiting service.

JAN. 18.—First Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, retired, appointed an acting assistant quartermaster for duty on recruiting service.

First Lieut. G. M. Kincaid to Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1911, for re-examination for promotion.

CHANGES IN MARINE CORPS PAMPHLETS NO. 7.  
HEADQUARTERS U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1911.

Regulations Governing the Uniform and Equipment of Officers and Enlisted Men of the United States Marine Corps.

The following changes will go into effect at once:

Page 7. Add the following paragraph:

42. Whenever special full dress or full dress is worn by officers, the full dress sword-belt shall be worn, whether swords are prescribed or not.

Page 8. In the table headed "Special full dress," in the



second designated "For all officers of the line," strike out the words "Full dress or white trousers," and substitute the following:

Full dress trousers when not in line with troops. White trousers may be prescribed on either occasion.

Page 26. Under the heading "Special full dress," strike out Par. 2, and substitute the following:

For All Line Officers. Of dark blue cloth, cut with medium spring, with long waist, to sit snugly about the waist, without hip or side pockets or buckle straps; a strip of No. 3 Marine Corps gold lace 1 1/4 inches wide down the outer seam of each leg; suspender buttons to be placed inside of waist-band.

Page 26. Under the heading "Full dress," strike out the words "For All Line Officers—Same as special full dress," and substitute the following:

For All Line Officers. Of sky-blue cloth of the same shade of color as the standard sample in the Quartermaster's Department, cut with medium spring; side pockets; one strip of scarlet cloth down the outer seam of each leg, 1 1/4 inches wide, edges of scarlet cloth to be welted 1/4 inch.

Page 41. In the table headed "Field uniform," at the foot of the second column, add the following:

When under arms, men armed with the rifle shall wear the web cartridge belt, with or without suspenders according to the occasion; and men armed with the sword or revolver shall wear the russet leather belt, with russet leather frog for the sword and russet leather holster for the revolver.

Khaki cap-cover shall be worn over undress cap when prescribed.

Page 49. Add the following:

**Khaki Cap-Cover.**  
For Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Trumpeters and Privates. To be made of khaki drill of same quality as standard sample; to be of required dimensions to fit properly the undress cap, and to conform to the shape thereof; sides of two pieces only seamed in back, lap seamed on crown and band, and double turned and stitched at bottom; a machine-sewed buttonhole 3/4 inch long on each side of the cap-cover in proper position to receive the button on cap, and an eyelet in front for post or ornament.

Page 50. Change the last period to a comma, and add the following:

and on the undress cap when the khaki cap-cover is worn.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 67, JAN. 10, 1911, U.S.M.C.

Publishes the names of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen.

S.O. 68, JAN. 11, 1911, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Publishes a table which exhibits the results of the inter-post competitions held in the U.S. Marine Corps during the last half of the year 1910.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 16.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger detached from the Tahomah upon his return to that vessel from leave and ordered to the Snohomish.

Capt. J. M. Moore granted six days' leave, commencing Jan. 16.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr detached from the Snohomish upon relief and ordered to the Tahomah.

First Lieut. A. L. Gamble granted seven days' leave en route upon completion of his examination for promotion.

During the six months' period of small-arms target practice ending Dec. 31, 1910, the following officers have qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen: Sharpshooters, 2d Lieut. P. H. Beach, W. A. Benham and P. H. Harrison and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft; marksmen, 2d Lieut. C. M. Gabbett, R. C. Weighman, F. A. Nichols, C. H. Jones, J. R. Bease and W. P. Wishaar and 3d Lieut. W. J. Keester and J. S. Baylis. As between the vessels gaining sharpshooters among their respective crews, the Winona leads with three; the Woodbury, two, and the Rush, one. And those gaining additional marksmen are the Woodbury, six; the Pamlico, four; the Rush, three; the Seminole, two; the Bear, one; McCulloch, one, and the Onondaga, one.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.  
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.  
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.  
ARONA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Bullinger. San Diego, Cal.  
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.  
FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.  
GREENHAM—Capt. P. H. Oberholt. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.  
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.  
MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.  
MACKINAC—Lieut. F. E. Scott. San Francisco, Cal.  
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate M. Bradley. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. Astoria, Ore.  
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.  
RUSH—Capt. J. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. C. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Neah Bay, Wash.  
TAHOMA—Capt. W. V. Jones. Port Townsend, Wash.  
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.  
WINNIMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.  
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

#### MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 12, 1911.

A surprise of the week was the announcement that Capt. Benjamin J. Tappan, captain of the yard since December, is to leave in about ten days for Washington, D.C., for duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Captain Tappan will be succeeded by Capt. Henry T. Mayo, now commanding the California. Capt. and Mrs. Mayo are both well known here, as the Mayo home is in Berkeley, though last summer they took a house in Vallejo while the California was at the yard under repairs.

Ensign C. F. Pousland, who has been attached to the California, has left to join the Preble for duty. Mden, T. M. Tipton, of the Pennsylvania, has reported for duty aboard the Glacier, here for the past three weeks. At the luncheon over which Mrs. Edison E. Scranton presided aboard the Manila on Jan. 7 the guests, all of Berkeley, were Mrs. Love, Miss Sue Love, Miss Bernice Kelly, Miss Ethel Ratcliffe and Miss Jessie Bowers.

Mrs. Dae Menefee has returned to the yard after a few months spent, partly in Southern California and partly in Seattle. Ensign John E. Pond has passed his examination for promotion to the rank of a junior lieutenant. A year ago he failed in the physical test owing to defective hearing. Since then he has undergone treatment at the naval hospital and his condition has improved.

Col. John Biddle, C.E., U.S.A., recently returned from the East, is a guest at the Cosmos Club in San Francisco. Major Jesse M. Baker, of the Quartermaster's Department, is spending a few days at the Palace. Lieut. E. E. McCammon, enjoying several weeks' leave, is in Shasta county. Lieut. B.

L. Stover, one of the naval officers detailed to the aviation meet, is stopping at the Stewart in San Francisco. P.A. Surg. James S. Woodward arrived Monday for duty at the naval hospital. Maxwell Milton, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton, has left the yard after a short visit. Mrs. Francis M. Munson is in San Rafael visiting her mother, Mrs. Henry Glass.

Mrs. D. Gatewood, who has been so critically ill at an Alameda sanitarium for the past three weeks, is now out of danger and will return to her home here about the first of the coming month. Capt. Robert E. Lopez, senior member of the board for inspection of vessels of the Pacific coast, was a visitor to the yard on Friday. The Glacier, here for repairs, it is now thought may need an extensive overhauling, necessitating her remaining at Mare Island for several months.

The court, named by the Secretary of the Navy for the trial of P.A. Surg. Francis M. Munson, convened at the yard this morning, the members being Comdr. Hugh Rodman, president; Comdr. Guy Brown, Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, retired; Capt. Frank J. Schwable, U.S.M.C.; P.A. Surg. Gray B. Webb and Robert E. Hoyt, with Capt. Leof M. Harding as judge advocate. There is one charge, that of scandalous conduct, the specification under it being intoxication while the Buffalo, on which P.A. Surgeon Munson returned a month ago from the Asiatic Station, was at Honolulu. Lieut. Ward Ellis, U.S.M.C., is appearing as counsel for Surgeon Munson.

The revenue cutter Sequoia came up the first of the week for docking the first time that a revenue cutter has been sent here for this purpose. The officials of the yard are now figuring on the plans for the two new cutters which are to be constructed at an early date.

There is some talk of trying the Halsey premium system, beginning with the sail-loft force. The system has proved very successful in private yards, it is claimed, being a means of providing extra remuneration for the workmen as well as a saving to the concern. A man's completing a premium job in less time than ordinarily allowed is paid extra for half the time thus saved, the other half being saved by his employer. If an attempt is made to install it here it will meet with much opposition, the majority of the yard employees already being opposed to it, as they they to the piecemeal system introduced by John H. Holden A. Evans in the construction of the collier Prometheus.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds entertained at a beautiful dinner Saturday on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin. The decorations were pink carnations and pink shaded candles. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Kincaid, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Truxton, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Paymaster Wise and Naval Constructor Gilmore. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. South Carolina entertained at dinner Friday. The decorations were pink carnations and narcissus, and covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Johnston, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Guenillian Morgan, Miss Aline Kelly, Lieut. Pere Wilmer, U.S.N., Ensign Bellinger and Midshipman Raguet. Commandant and Mrs. W. A. Marshall entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mrs. E. H. Woodman, Miss Marshall, Asst. Civil Engineer Paul and Constructor Gilmore, Mrs. J. T. Van Patten was hostess Thursday, when both bridge and euchre were played, after which a buffet luncheon was served.

Capt. C. C. Rogers and Miss Winifred Rogers entertained at supper at the Country Club Sunday evening for their house guest, Mrs. John Blankenship, of Baltimore. Their guests were Mr. H. H. Little, H. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thorp and Mr. Roland Thorp. Miss Margaret Grandy, the guest of her sister and brother, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, jr., at St. Helena, has returned to Ugonits School. Med. Insp. and Mrs. James G. Field are at the Lynnhaven. The Doctor has reported for duty at the navy yard.

Lieut. Hunter Porter, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Lexington, Mass., to resume his law course at Washington and Lee University. Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, who has been spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. J. W. Martin, has left for her home in New York. Mrs. Alexander Stark is the guest of Mrs. Hugh N. Page. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., has returned from Philadelphia. Miss Mary Galt is visiting relatives in Williamsburg, Va.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 15, 1911.

Col. W. S. Schuyler, promoted to brigadier general on Jan. 4, arrived on Monday and is the guest of Capt. E. H. Humphrey and Lieutenant Commiskey. General Schuyler is now in command of the post and is also commandant of the M.S. School.

Tuesday the Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. M. Magruder. The prizes were won by Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Hoyle. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, parents of Mrs. Hill, are making her a short visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained the Lieutenants' Bridge Club Wednesday evening. Mrs. Griffith and her son are guests of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hunter. Capt. and Mrs. Hill entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday evening and the prizes were won by Mrs. Booth and Captain Freeman. Friday night there was a dance at the Washington and Lee University. Those receiving were General Schuyler, Colonel Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Captains Oliver and Humphrey and Mrs. Nicholson. On account of illness Mrs. Hunter was unable to attend the hop. The room was decorated very prettily with flags and greens and a fine supper was served. The Artillery orchestra furnished the music. Saturday night a number of people were in town to see Joseph Howard in "The Goddess Liberty."

Major and Mrs. G. H. McDonald, 13th Cav., have arrived and await the return of the 13th Cavalry from the islands about April 15. Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle and Miss Susan returned to the post Saturday after a most enjoyable stay in Washington. They are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. DeRussy Hoyle. Major W. S. McNair, 2d Field Art., has been detailed as recorder of the Field Artillery Honor of General Schuyler by the post officers. Those receiving were General Schuyler, Colonel Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Captains Oliver and Humphrey and Mrs. Nicholson. On account of illness Mrs. Hunter was unable to attend the hop. The room was decorated very prettily with flags and greens and a fine supper was served. The Artillery orchestra furnished the music. Saturday night a number of people were in town to see Joseph Howard in "The Goddess Liberty."

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#### JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Jan. 16, 1911.

Lieut. John P. Keeler was a visitor over Sunday, coming in from Gulfport. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam were guests at a tea given by Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Hall in town on Monday afternoon. Captain Merriam was the guest of Colonel Beach at luncheon at the Boston Club on Thursday. Capt. Stanley S. Ross, C.A.C., is spending a few days in New Orleans. On Wednesday he was the guest of Captain Merriam at the Pickwick Club. Captain Ross is stationed at Fort Barrancas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irvin L. Hunsaker entertained most delightfully with two tables of bridge on Tuesday evening. Their guests were Major Burgess, Dr. and Mrs. Harper, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Miss Burgess, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna and Mrs. Davis. Major Burgess and Lieutenant Hanna won the prizes. Egg-nog was served and a most delicious supper.

Major Samuel A. Kephart has been ordered to take command of the District of New Orleans, but owing to having a broken arm he has been on sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna entertained Major and Mrs. Vose at dinner on Wednesday. On Friday Mrs. Hanna entertained Mrs. Hancock and Miss Bacon at luncheon. Bridge was played. Mrs. Lomax making the fourth. Col. and Mrs. Lansing H. Beach enter-

tained at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Howell, of the Engineer Corps. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam and Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker. Bridge was played. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker being the prize-winners. Mrs. Lomax invited the ladies of the post in to a tea on Saturday afternoon to meet Mrs. Ladoux, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Guillemet, of New York. Mrs. Guillemet is the daughter of the late Colonel Schenck. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained Major and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Major Murphy with a chafing-dish supper on Sunday evening.

Lieut. Robert P. Howell, C.E., who has been at Fort Leavenworth, is now stationed in New Orleans, assistant to Colonel Beach. Lieut. and Mrs. Howell have an apartment at the Casa Grande. Naval Constructor and Mrs. Woodruff, of the navy yard, have returned from Washington, where Mr. Woodruff was taking his examination for promotion. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George B. Davis leave this week for St. Louis. Major Frank H. Lawton, Sub. Dept., will be stationed in New Orleans.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 14, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McDaniels, assisted by Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller and Capt. A. J. Macnab entertained the Regimental Bridge Club and a few from town at the McDaniels quarters on Friday evening. This meeting, the third of the season, was greatly enjoyed. The home was bright with flowers, and following the game a delicious supper was served. The prize-winners were Miss Adele Holley, Mrs. McDaniels, Major Arrasmith and Lieutenant Huddleston.

Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith entertained Saturday evening with an enjoyable bridge dinner at their home. Mrs. Sampson and Lieutenant Seaman were prize-winners. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur A. McDaniels, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santachi, Lieut. and Mrs. O. Seaman and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Walthell. The officers and ladies from the post were the honored guests of Governor and Mrs. William Spry at the ball given on Wednesday, Jan. 11, to the members of the incoming Legislature. The officers wore full dress uniform and in the grand march were asked with the ladies of the garrison to lead. The brilliant uniforms made a most attractive showing and the ladies of the garrison were among the most popular belles on the floor.

The Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club met last Wednesday with Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, when prizes were won by Mrs. Cavanaugh and Mrs. McDaniels. A number of other friends came in later for tea. Mrs. Charles L. Sampson entertained on Thursday afternoon with a delightful informal bridge party for her cousin, Miss Mary Irwin, following the game with an elaborate tea, which all the young officers and a number of the married friends were invited. The prize was won by the guest of honor.

Major Amos Kimball, department quartermaster, arrived at Douglas on Saturday, Jan. 14, for his inspection tour and he is the guest of Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith.

#### FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 16, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. John O'Neill and Clarence E. Seybt. Lieut. E. E. Bennett spent the week-end in Tampa. Lieut. John O'Neill left Fort Dade on Thursday to spend a few days with friends in New York and Boston before starting for San Francisco, under orders to sail for the Philippines on Feb. 5, and on his arrival in the islands to assume command of the mine planter Knox.

Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson and Clarence E. Seybt attended the charity ball in Tampa on Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. E. A. Clarke and Miss Lyl Taylor were dinner guests of Supt. and Mrs. Charles Johnson on Friday evening.

Sharpshooting overcame accurate passing in the basketball game at the Y.M.C.A., given in Tampa last Saturday night, when the Hillsboro High School team defeated the Fort Dade team by 31 to 12. The soldiers were, however, exceedingly lively on the floor and passed the ball from one to the other with great quickness, but were frequently unable to land it into the baskets. There were four men on our team who had never played before, but wait!

The Fort Dade baseball team is making good with local teams, winning the last game played with St. Petersburg, by a score of 1 to 0. The St. Petersburg Times says: "The soldiers swept with a left-handed twister, Smith, on the locals and they only got a couple of safe singles off his port side delivery. He had a peculiarly deceptive cross fire delivery, and many a mighty swing clean missed the slippery horsehide. In the third inning the khaki boys chased their only run across the pan. On a couple of occasions the Saints were dangerous with runners on second and third, but the needful sweat was poured forth, and in the sixth a perfect throw by the left fielder caught Jack Williams trying to come home on a fly to short left. During the game the soldier band discouraged good music. They have improved wonderfully in the last few weeks, and it is hoped they will make frequent trips here."

Miss Lyl Taylor is spending the week-end visiting her mother in St. Petersburg. Second Lieut. Harold S. Gardiner arrived at Fort Dade Saturday, having been assigned to the 162d Company. Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson spent the week-end visiting friends in Tampa.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, 1911.

Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, of Fort Banks, is the guest of Miss Rowena Abbott. In her honor Capt. and Miss Abbott entertained at dinner on Tuesday. Other guests were Major and Mrs. John L. Hayden, Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Capt. John C. Gilmore and Captain Peed. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. F. B. Edwards, of the Quartermaster's Department in Washington, is the guest of Major and Mrs. John L. Hayden. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Baker and Mrs. Bradley gave a supper at the club, after the hop, for Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Miss Abbott and Captain Gilmore. Major and Mrs. Hayden entertained at dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Miss Abbott.

Major L. N. Lewis is in New York for a week. On Sunday Capt. John C. Gilmore gave an unusually pretty dinner at the Chamberlin. The table was decorated with violets and pink roses. His guests were Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge have had Mrs. Eldredge's sister, Mrs. Corning, of Rye, N.Y., visiting them. In her honor they entertained at bridge Tuesday evening. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Bradley. The Morning Bridge Club met last week with Mrs. George W. Cocheu. Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Pendleton won the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger have returned from Atlanta, where they spent two months. Mrs. Kimberly has returned from a two weeks' visit to Fort Howard. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Thomas Knox entertained with two tables of bridge, in honor of Mrs. Lincoln. Other guests were Mesdames Townsley, Lewis, Rorebeck, Baker, Bradley and Miss Abbott. Prizes were won by Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Rorebeck.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley were guests at a beautifully appointed dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Seville, of Normal School, on Monday. The Misses Ingrams were hostesses at a tea this afternoon. Capt. C. O. Carter spent last week in Washington. It is with great regret we learn of the orders taking him to Honolulu. Roller skating is the fad of the day here for the young ladies and officers of the post. Col. C. P. Townsley was called to New York last evening by the death of a sister.



Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19, 1911.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 18, 1911.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, 1911.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 17, 1911.

Misses, Miss McMurdo, Lieutenant Oden, Drs. Sheep and Davis. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hay entertained at bridge, the principal guests being Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Blain. Included among her guests were Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Blain, Miss Green, Mrs. Slayton, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Glass, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Jandt, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Carson. Friday afternoon Miss Ryan was hostess at a pleasant sewing party for Mrs. Slayton, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Parker, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Miss McMurdo, Miss Wagner and Miss Glass. Sunday afternoon after the polo games Lieut. E. M. Whiting was the host at a most delightful tea. Miss Louise Jocelyn presided at the tea table. The guests included Miss Blain and Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Blain, Misses Stevens, McMurdo, Ryan, Glass, Wagner, Gale, Jandt, Slayton, Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Oden, Adair, King, Sheep, Davis, Green, Richart and Mr. Dick Hay. Sunday evening Lieutenant Colley was host at supper for Lieut. Col. and Miss Gale, Mrs. Slayton, Lieutenants Adair and Green.



## WEST POINT

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venturesome "would-be" skaters, as well as those proficient in the art, much pleasure. Electric lights have been put up around the pond so that the ice can be used at night. The band now gives two concerts a week in the gymnasium. Wednesday afternoon and Saturday evening. All the troops are greatly interested in basketball, and almost every evening one or two games are played in the gymnasium.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1911.

The basketball game was played in the evening instead of the afternoon last Saturday, Jan. 14. The condition of the pond prevented the occurrence of the hockey game with Rensselaer, scheduled for the afternoon. The galleries of the new gymnasium were well filled with an interested and enthusiastic audience of officers, ladies and cadets, by whom the contest between the Princeton team and the home five was watched with unabated interest from the start at eight o'clock. The result: an overwhelming victory for West Point, with the score of 34-14, added substantially to the laurels already won by the cadet players. West Point went in to win and had scored nine points before their opponents had had an opportunity to score one basket. The period was half over when Field shot the first goal for his team. At the close of the first half the score stood: West Point, 22; Princeton, 9. During the second half the visitors were kept on the defensive, and they did not add to their score until near the close of the game. For the last five minutes the cadets, feeling secure of victory, ran in a substitute team. The following was the lineup:

West Point.	Princeton.
McKinney . . . . . Left forward	Carter
Conard . . . . . Right forward	Field
Surles . . . . . Center	B. Hughes
Morris . . . . . Left guard	F. Hughes
Sutton . . . . . Right guard	Uhl

Goals from field, McKinney (4), Conard (4), Bradford, Morris, Sutton (4), Carter, Field (3), B. Hughes; official, T. J. Thorp, Columbia; substitutes, Van Vleet for McKinney, Bradford for Conard, Devore for Surles, MacTaggart for Morris, Riley for Sutton, for West Point; Spaek for F. Hughes, Kaplan for Uhl, for Princeton.

Of the game "The Sun" says: "The game was cleanly played and the many fouls called were for minor offenses, of which Princeton was the worst offender. The Army's team work and passing were superior to the visitors', and much of the time Princeton was kept busy defending their goal."

Mrs. H. E. Mitchell entertained the following at luncheon on Tuesday, Jan. 10: Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. George Bartlett, Mrs. J. S. Jones, Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Dunwoody, her sister-in-law, a guest of Mrs. Dunwoody. The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Maybach on Tuesday afternoon. Playing at an extra table were Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Mrs. Wooten, Mrs. George Bartlett and Mrs. Jewett. The prize was won by Mrs. Wooten. On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Jewett entertained at bridge for Captain Jewett's mother, Mrs. George Bartlett, and first prizes were won by Mrs. Maybach, Lieutenants Dunwoody and Zell. The booby prizes were secured by Mrs. Dunwoody, Captain Maybach and Mrs. Rehkopf.

Mrs. Clifford Jones gave a large luncheon on Wednesday, the guests at which were Mrs. Farnum, Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Dunwoody, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Maybach and Mrs. Willford. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Asensio on Thursday afternoon when the subject of the paper read was "Morocco." Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Miss Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Honeycutt.

Among the dinners given on Friday and guests attending were the following: Lieut. and Mrs. Rehkopf entertained Capt. and Mrs. Maybach and Lieut. and Mrs. Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. Fritchett had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. Capt. and Mrs. Davis had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald and Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding. Lieut. and Mrs. Honeycutt entertained Col. and Mrs. Ruggles and Col. and Mrs. Keefer.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Rehkopf gave an informal bridge party, at which the prize was won by Mrs. Maybach and by Mrs. Jewett, mother of Captain Jewett. On Saturday evening Chaplain Travers gave a large dinner at the club for his guest, Dr. Luther, president of Trinity College, who preached at the Chapel on Sunday morning. The dinner guests were Colonels Tillman, Gordon, Wilcox, Bethel, Echols, Holt, Sibley, Keefer, Ruggles, Dr. Holden, Lieutenant Manley, Major Robinson and Captain Young. The Rev. Dr. Batten, of St. Mark's Church, New York city, the Chaplain's guest on the previous Saturday, preached at the morning service in the Chapel on the second Sunday in January.

On Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, while Capt. and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cloman, who were guests over Sunday of Gen. and Mrs. Barry. Capt. and Mrs. Cloman have just returned from London, where Captain Cloman was American attaché. The other guests were General Barry, Colonel Echols, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Chynoweth, whose son is a member of the second class, was among guests registered at the hotel over Sunday.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 12, 1911.

Capt. W. L. Reed was host Wednesday afternoon at a brilliant social function, a coaching party to Pebble Beach Lodge. The posts of honor were held by Miss Ashton, Miss Botsch, Mrs. Walker, Miss Fox, Miss Budd and Miss Tuttle as whips; Lieutenants Dravo, Everett, King, Minnigerode, Jones and L. T. Baker, criers; Lieutenants Walker, Olmsted, Russell and Dr. Graham, rear guard; Lieut. W. B. Baker, postilion; and with sixty-five other guests occupied six tallies, drawn by six horses, all gaily decorated with holly wreaths and scarlet ribbons. It was a pretty display as the merry party passed through the streets of Monterey and Pacific Grove into the pine forests of the seventeen-mile drive and thence after an invigorating drive drove out to the rendezvous at Pebble Beach Lodge. There the large assembly room was picturesque in holly green and scarlet, accentuating the architectural beauty of the lodge. Graceful garlands of smilax with quantities of red ribbon radiated from the central chandelier to the sides of the banquet table, formed into the shape of a horseshoe, and smaller tables from which extended scarlet rosin set in the center of the horseshoe, where tea and refreshments were served in the same decorative scheme, red and green. Captain Reed's personal supervision and attention to the details, which tell for the comfort of his quarters, made this the crowning event of the season. While the majority amused themselves with music and dancing, several tables of bridge were indulged in, Mrs. McIver and Major W. M. Wright carrying off the prizes. Each lady received a silver souvenir horn and the gentlemen silver handle whips. Guests other than those already mentioned were Major Ward, Captain Baldwin, Capt. and Miss Creary, Capt. and Miss

Pickering, Mrs. Merriman, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieutenants Bracken, Hobson, McGrath, Scowden, Conolly and others. Miss Warner's dinner dance on Thursday evening at Pebble Beach Lodge was another brilliant event. Although nearly fifty guests were present, it was much in the nature of a big family party, the gentlemen progressing after each course. Among the garrison guests were Miss Berry, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieutenants Dravo, Minnigerode, Hobson, McGrath, Olmsted, Scowden and Conolly.

Isabella Bell, the youngest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Bell, is confined to the house with a very severe case of measles. Among the ladies from the post who attended the impromptu bridge party given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. W. K. Wright were Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. W. M. Wright, Miss Creary, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Duval. Lieut. S. W. Widdell has been quite sick with a heavy cold, but is now recovering. Mrs. E. J. Bracken is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. K. Miller, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Capt. O. A. Dolph, accompanied by Mrs. Dolph and children, returned this week from a three months' leave visiting relatives and friends in the South. Lieut. W. H. Johnson is sick with a rather severe case of grip.

Lieut. C. K. Rhinehardt, 1st Cav.; Matthew A. Palen, 25th Inf.; Scott Baker, Field Art.; E. Sears, 1st Inf., and E. G. McCreary, 25th Inf., arrived to-day for a term of instruction at the School of Musketry. Mrs. E. J. Bracken is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. K. Miller, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Capt. O. A. Dolph, accompanied by Mrs. Dolph and children, returned this week from a three months' leave visiting relatives and friends in the South. Lieut. W. H. Johnson is sick with a rather severe case of grip.

The quartermaster paid another official call on all the officers' quarters this week, inspecting Quartermaster Halmahogany chairs. Capt. J. N. Pickering was among the guests of the Misses Morrison at a merry house party at their home in San Jose. Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer arrived to-day for duty. Miss Katherine Creary has been the guest of Mrs. E. F. Rumsey at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco for the past week. Lieut. O. A. Dravo left this morning for Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion.

Col. O. W. Mason returned to duty yesterday after a short confinement to his quarters, due to an illness of measles in his family. Gettie Norman was taken seriously ill with pleurisy, preventing her return to college at San Jose. Captain Norman is up and about after a long, severe illness. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie entertained eight guests at a handsome dinner last evening.

Musicians Carl Rhoades, who is held in civil courts to be tried for murder, received his discharge by purchase yesterday in order to get possession of \$3,000 he had deposited with the paymaster, the only way in which he could get possession of it to defray the expenses of the trial.

Mr. William Wicks, of Salt Lake City, entertained Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright and Mrs. Merriman at Hotel Del Monte dinner and music Saturday evening. Capt. and Miss Pickering entertained Mrs. Duval, Major and Mrs. McIver, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright at dinner Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Evans were hosts at an informal dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Duval, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Major Wales, Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway.

## PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., Jan. 17, 1911.

The hop on Wednesday evening was thoroughly enjoyed by young and old. It was given for Miss Newcomb on the eve of her departure for Fort Monroe and Washington and for Miss Aldrich, who recently arrived at the Wildricks. The hall was artistically decorated and music was furnished by the 2d band orchestra. When the band played "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine," Sergeant Crockett sang, his voice filling the whole hall, and the merry dancers joined in the chorus as they whirled round the room. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke and Mrs. George Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieutenants Acheson, Gage and Frazer, Lieut. and Mrs. Hetrick, Lieut. Paul Herman, Miss Helen Crocker, Miss Marion Emory, Capt. F. E. Johnston, Miss Newcomb, Dr. Sherwood, Miss Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Payson, Miss Banks, Dr. Dart Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mrs. and Miss Burr and many other Portland people.

Lieutenant Herman and Miss Crocker dined with Mrs. Cloke and Lieutenant Gage and Miss Emory dined with the Hubbards Wednesday evening. On Friday evening the Wildricks entertained the Bridge Club, which consists of all the officers and ladies of Fort Williams. Colonel Newcomb won first prize for gentlemen and Mrs. Hubbard for the ladies. Mrs. Aldrich, however, insisted that Colonel Newcomb's prize was "just what she wanted for Christmas and didn't get it," so the Colonel had to give back his prize to his daughter. Miss Newcomb left Friday for Boston. She will leave Boston for Fort Monroe the latter part of this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained on Thursday at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Newcomb and Capt. and Mrs. Cloke. Dr. Sherwood's return is hailed by all and his friends here hope he will not be sent away on temporary duty again.

On Sunday the garrison turned out on the skating pond. Mrs. Cloke had a little trouble at the start, but soon learned to skate beautifully. Mrs. Newcomb has also taken up the sport. All hands joined in line and swept the entire pond playing "Snap the Whip." The weather conditions here have been absolutely perfect for skating. Hardly any snow has fallen during the entire winter, and although there has been no severe weather, yet it manages to remain cold enough to keep the pond frozen.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 14, 1911.

Mrs. Augustine McIntyre was hostess of an enjoyable "five hundred" party, with many in attendance from town and post. The quarters of Major and Mrs. Benjamin Poore were radiantly aglow with lights and pretty decorations for a reception when about 160 guests called. Assisting were Mrs. J. O. Marbogne, of Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. W. C. Butler, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Garber, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Halford, Mrs. N. Jones, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Moore, Miss Reynolds and Miss Page. Punch was served during the evening and a band of music added to the pleasure.

Capt. and Mrs. George S. Simonds gave a beautiful reception in their residence in the Infantry post in honor of Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Page and Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Hodges. A number of town guests attended. The 22d Infantry band played and about 120 guests were entertained. An event of the week was the five hundred luncheon and tea by Mrs. George Nelson and Mrs. M. Bristol in Captain Nelson's quarters. When the honorees were Mrs. C. F. Hoffman and Miss Hoffman, of California. At 5 o'clock fifty additional friends came in for tea. Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Bristol were assisted in receiving by Mrs. and Miss Hoffman, Mrs. H. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Reed and Miss Warren.

Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Taylor gave an informal buffet supper, the party later attending the hop. The guests were Major and Mrs. B. G. Morgan, Major and Mrs. B. Read, Major and Mrs. B. F. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Van Way, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Capt. and Mrs. J. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Kearny, Miss Kempman, Mr. Cresson, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Novak, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Harper, Lieutenant Graham, Miss Page, Lieut. F. C. Test, Miss Reynolds, Colonel Reynolds, Miss Eliza Budd, Mrs. F. A. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden, Dr. J. T. Aydelotte, Miss Frederick, Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins, Lieutenant Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cranford.

Mrs. George Hervey, of Pensacola, Fla., was honored at a five hundred party given by her sister, Mrs. H. L. Ripley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Mortimer.

A handsomely appointed card party was given by Mrs. James E. Cusack. Five hundred was played and two courses

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of delicious refreshments were served. Miss Eliza Budd is expected back next week from a visit to Leavenworth. Chaplain Dickinson is at the post from Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. H. L. Ripley entertained a few friends informally for Mrs. Frederick Brinsmaid, of Des Moines. Miss M. Dyer contributed a number of vocal selections. Post people who will take part in the amateur sketches to be given in the gymnasium under the auspices of the Army Relief Society include Lieut. and Mrs. R. V. Venable, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Garber, Miss Reynolds, Lieutenant Graham and Mrs. B. A. Poore. The hops at the post will be every other Friday from now on. Last Friday's hop was one of the most enjoyable.

## FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 9, 1911.

On the evening of Dec. 29 Major and Mrs. C. W. Penrose entertained for Miss Brown and Lieutenant Hay. A tin shower was given the prospective bride and groom, after which the guests played five hundred. The prizes were won by Colonel Evans, Lieutenant Leavitt and Mrs. F. H. Albright. Miss Brown received the guest prize, a heart-shaped vanity box. The Biweekly Card Club met at the Officers' Mess building on the evening of Dec. 30, the hostesses being Mrs. S. P. Lyon and Mrs. R. H. Leavitt. Bridge was played and the prize-winners were Mesdames Evans and Harbold, Captain Lyon and Lieutenant Leavitt. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Evans were at home Monday, Jan. 3, from five to seven and about seventy-five friends wished them a Happy New Year. Mrs. Penrose and Mrs. Lyon received with Mrs. Evans. In the drawing room the mantel was banked with greens and jardinières of pink carnations were tastefully arranged, and the dining room was prettily decorated with red New Year bells, red shaded candles and red carnations. A buffet supper was served, Miss Townsend serving coffee and Mrs. Leavitt egg-nog. Jan. 3 Lieut. D. D. Hay was host at a bachelor dinner in quarters No. 9. All the bachelors were present to spend the evening with the soon-to-be benedict and a very pleasant party resulted.

Miss Cora Harbold, sister of Lieut. R. P. Harbold, 25th Inf., arrived Jan. 3 from Portland, Ore., to attend the wedding of Miss Brown and Lieutenant Hay. Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th Inf., stationed at Fort George Wright, Wash., arrived Jan. 4 to act as groomsmen for Lieutenant Hay; he will be the guest of Capt. Marshall Childs, 25th Inf.

On Saturday, Jan. 7, the Seattle Hunt Club met at Fort Lawton and held their weekly drag. The course was laid in the morning and at 2:30 o'clock the hounds took the scent. The riders galloped through the south gate of the reservation, along the old bicycle trail, and then doubled back through Pleasant Valley. The finish was on the target range, where the five jumps and obstacles afforded a most exciting and enjoyable climax to the ride. A three-rail fence was the first obstacle and all the horses cleared it with little difficulty. Going down the range several riders became entangled in the in and out and there put an end to their chances in the finish. Alongside of the range watching the finish were numerous spectators and members of the club who did not ride. The automobiles and carriages, with their occupants, added a colored foreground to the stately pines and cedars which line the range. The Army was represented in the finish by Capt. S. P. Lyon and Lieut. R. P. Harbold, 25th Inf.; Lieut. E. R. West, retired, and Dr. I. O. Brown, M.R.O. After the ride the members of the club and their friends were entertained at the officers' mess. Refreshments were followed by an informal dance.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Palen left for Monterey, Cal., on Jan. 8. He will enter the School of Musketry as a student officer.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 15, 1911.

Miss Bachelor, of Detroit, Mich., is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Morton on Cabanne avenue, and on Monday Mrs. Morton and Miss Bachelor were guests of Mrs. C. H. Errington. Mrs. Elizabeth Fennell, a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bryan for some time, left last Tuesday for St. Louis, returning thence to her home in Chicago. On Monday evening Mrs. Bryan entertained one table of bridge in honor of Mrs. Fennell, including Mesdames Errington and Mabey. Capt. J. I. Mabey was on the sick list the early part of the week.

Childs Howard, on holiday vacation with his parents, Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard, returned to his school in Washington, D.C., last Thursday. Mrs. Sims, wife of Comdr. W. S. Sims, is a guest at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock. Capt. and Mrs. Alton O. Hodgson, U.S.N., have taken apartments at the Buckingham for the winter. Mrs. Hodgson formerly was Miss Julie Von Schröder, of St. Louis. Major and Mrs. D. A. Baker, of Washington, D.C., are guests of D. C. Nugent, Westminster place. Dr. William H. Shearley, Med. Corps, here from Leavenworth for two weeks' emergency duty, is being entertained by Captain Pillsbury.

A schedule of amusements for the enlisted men, arranged to be held in the "mess hall" during the winter, will consist of concerts by the depot band, basketball by the post league teams, roller skating and moving picture shows from St. Louis.

Ninety-eight young men from various parts of the country have been at the post this week taking examinations for entrance to the Military Academy. They have been quartered in



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the bachelor apartments and messing at the post mess, where special tables have been arranged for them.

Captain Pillsbury, Med. Corps, who has been confined to his quarters the past week with grip, is able to be about.

The Post Bridge Club met on Friday afternoon with Mrs. D. F. Quinlan, two tables playing and prizes going to Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Quinlan. Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Cole were hosts at a pretty dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Christy and the Misses Glenn. Mr. Craig McQuade, of St. Louis, was a caller at the post on Thursday. Mrs. C. H. Errington and Mrs. J. I. Mabey were guests on Saturday of Mrs. Alton Flanders at a luncheon given at the Peckman. The Misses Glenn, of Hosmer Hall, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Cole.

Theodore Straub, son of Major and Mrs. Straub, is confined to the house with a severe attack of jaundice. Mr. and Mrs. F. Christy, of Phoenix, Ariz., who have spent several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Stone, have decided to locate in St. Louis and have taken apartments on Tower Grove avenue. Capt. and Mrs. J. I. Mabey were hosts at a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and Mr. and Mrs. Christy. Mrs. Poindexter arrived from the East on Saturday and was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Poindexter leave for El Paso, Tex., Monday. The Officers' Club on Sunday, Jan. 8, reorganized with Captain Stone as president and Lieutenant Cole treasurer and secretary.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 20, 1911.

Prince Cantacuzène, Count Spérandy and the Princess, with their three children, sailed on Tuesday morning on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Cherbourg, intending to spend some time in France en route for St. Petersburg. Mrs. Grant accompanied them from Governors Island on the Colonel Wilcox and saw them off at the ship. The Princess has spent most of her time while in America with her parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant, on Governors Island. The Prince, who has been on leave of absence, returns to his duties as aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Nicholas. General Grant, accompanied by Lieut. Marion W. Howze, is making an inspection tour in Porto Rico.

The regimental band left on the 15th to visit Forts Porter and Niagara, where the other battalions of the 29th Infantry are stationed. It will be absent for several weeks. Capt. John F. Madden, adjutant, has gone with the band, and Lieut. Jacob Fickel is acting adjutant in his absence. Lieut. Townsend Whelen is at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment.

Mrs. George Andrews gave a luncheon for Mrs. Grant on the 14th. Her other guests being Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner. Mrs. Mitcham gave a luncheon of ten covers for Mrs. Grant on the 18th. Those invited were Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, Mrs. Charles W. Mason, jr., of the garrison; and Mrs. J. Massey Rhind, Mrs. St. Clair Smith, Mrs. Culbert and Mrs. Bolton, of New York. Col. and Mrs. Mitcham also entertained at dinner on the 14th for Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills; invited to meet them were Col. and Mrs. L. W. Little, Major and Mrs. J. E. Hoffer and Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Lewis. Mrs. Charles W. Fenton entertained Mrs. Grant at luncheon on the 20th, and had as her other guests Mrs. Stuart Woodford, Miss Woodford, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, jr., Mrs. John R. McArthur and Mrs. Archibald Thatcher, of New York, and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, of the Arsenal.

Miss Adèle Powell, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Lieut. George C. Keleher called upon officers of the 29th Infantry this week.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 16, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., of Fort Snelling, Minn., are the guests of Mrs. D. R. Anthony at her home in the city. Mrs. Alexander L. Dade and daughter, Margaret, who are en route to join Captain Dade at Fort D. A. Russell, have been the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William A. Nichols and are at present visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Van Dyne.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fugger entertained with an informal card party Saturday evening. The guest list included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kuhn, Major and Mrs. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. O. S. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Miss Katherine Clough, of Topeka; Major Macomb and Lieut. J. W. Peyton. A beautiful progressive chaffing-dish dinner party was given by Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton for Lieut. and Mrs. Horace H. Fuller Saturday evening. The guests were seated at quartet tables and included Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Fitch, Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Capt. and Mrs. Day, Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller, Capt. Willey Howell and Dr. Gentry.

Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., is visiting at the garrison. The flag was hoisted to half-mast Jan. 7 as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins, formerly Secretary of War, who died Jan. 4, 1911. Mrs. J. B. Henry and little daughter, of Fort Snelling, are the guests of Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, of the Federal Prison. Major and Mrs. Stuart have arrived here for station. They have as their guest for the winter Mrs. Stuart's sister, Miss Jarvey, of South Carolina. Capt. Fitchugh Lee and Captain Arnold, of Fort Riley, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller presided at a beautiful dinner Monday as a compliment to Miss Edith Burbank and Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis and the members of their bridal party, including Miss Rada Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, Ohio; Miss Eliza Budd, of San Antonio, Tex.; Miss Raemina, Capt. G. McCasker, of Fort Douglas; Capt. H. G. Bishop and J. F. McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert B. Knempfer, 13th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Knempfer, have returned from a three months' visit to relatives in Montgomery, Ala. Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle and Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th F.A., of Fort Riley, are spending a few days here.

The Army Y.M.C.A. basketball five defeated the Olathe Deaf and Dumb College team at Olathe Saturday night by a score of 31 to 20.

Recommendations for the appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy for the vacancy from the First Congressional District of Kansas were made this week by Congressman D. R. Anthony, jr., who sent in the name of William Walter Schott, of Leavenworth, as principal; Samuel Fairfax Baker and Jean Alfred McKone as alternates. A beautiful dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Smith on Monday night at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City for Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Littlefield, U.S.N.; Miss Lucy Withers and Mr. Lawrence Armour, son of Mrs. Littlefield.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston leaves Tuesday, Jan. 17, for San Francisco. Mrs. Funston and children will leave Thursday following for the coast, where they will remain until the General's return from the Philippines.

The special course of instruction opened Monday. Major Morrison and Major Edwin R. Stuart will be chief instructors and the class will be taken over the regular school course in an abbreviated form for the next ten weeks. Mrs. Murphy, widow of the late Capt. J. C. Murphy, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Richard Springs.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston were the honor guests

at a beautiful dinner Monday evening given by Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens. Other guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Miss Cary, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Gentry. Capt. Charles Pearsall, of the Soldiers' Home, entertained with a theater party Tuesday to see "The Goddess of Liberty" at the Home Theater. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mr. and Mrs. John Dodsworth and Miss Carson, of St. Louis. A delightful supper at Captain Pearsall's residence followed, when the party was honored by Mr. Joseph Howard, author and star of "The Goddess of Liberty." Mrs. H. A. Drum complimented the bride-elect, Miss Edith Burbank, with a charming tea Tuesday afternoon. The guests were limited to recent brides and brides-elect in the garrison and a few outside guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton entertained with a jolly wedding supper Tuesday after the rehearsal for the marriage of their sister, Miss Edith Burbank, and Captain Van Voorhis, which occurred Wednesday evening. The guests were the members of the wedding party and several additional friends. Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peek entertained Thursday with a dinner, when covers were laid for Mrs. Mary Dreschel, Mrs. John Murphy, Capt. H. L. Newbold and Lieut. Douglas MacArthur.

Dr. D. A. McBride, of the First Presbyterian church in the city, addressed the men of the Army Y.M.C.A. at the building Sunday; his subject was "Our English Bible." Mrs. A. A. Fenn has gone to Washington, D.C., for an indefinite stay with her daughter, Mrs. Rice, wife of Major Rice, Ordnance Dept. Major and Mrs. F. L. Winn have as their guest Mrs. William Mariner, of Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. and Mrs. Welsh entertained with a delightful dinner Friday previous to the time when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Captain Richmond and Capt. H. L. Newbold. Mrs. Mariner was the guest of honor at a delightful bridge party given Friday afternoon by her sister, Mrs. Winn. Mrs. Dade, who has been here for several days, has left for Fort D. A. Russell.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

COWAN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1911, to the wife of Capt. A. S. Cowan, U.S. Signal Corps, a son.

CUTLER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. E. V. Cutler, 11th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Mary Fithian Cutler, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on Dec. 29, 1910.

HANSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. A. W. Hanson, 5th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, Nov. 12, 1910, a daughter, Jean Christine.

JEWETT.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 9, 1911, a son, to the wife of Lieut. F. F. Jewett, 1st U.S. Inf.

#### MARRIED.

HAY—BROWN.—At Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 5, 1911, Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th U.S. Inf., and Miss Florence M. Brown.

KNOX—REED.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1911, Lieut. Howard A. Knox, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gladys Barnett Reed.

LOWNDES—DELAND.—At Jamaica Plains, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1911, Major Edward Rutledge Lowndes, U.S.M.C., retired, and Miss Constance Deland.

MILLS—MARSHALL.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1911, Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 11th U.S. Cav., son of Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., and Miss Alice Dandridge Marshall.

SNOWDEN—KOEPPER.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1911, Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Koepfer, daughter of Col. Egon A. Koepfer, U.S.A., retired.

STEVENS—THOMPSON.—At Germantown, Pa., Jan. 4, 1911, Ensign Lemuel M. Stevens, U.S.N., and Miss Blanche Rossiter Thompson.

STRUBLE—MARTIN.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1911, Ensign George W. Struble, U.S.N., and Miss Blanche Martin.

VAN VOORHIS—BURBANK.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 11, 1911, Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Edith Burbank, daughter of the late Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, U.S.A.

#### DIED.

BELL.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15, 1911. Mr. L. Bell, father of the wife of Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf.

BRENT.—Died at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 12, 1910. Mrs. Brent, widow of Capt. Thomas L. Brent, U.S.A.; sister-in-law of Mrs. Poe, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U.S.A.

BURNSTINE.—Died at New York city, Jan. 16, 1911. Albert Burnstine, formerly a naval cadet, U.S.N., and late lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), U.S.N., Spanish-American War.

COLT.—Died at Portland, Me., Jan. 16, 1911. Mrs. Sophia Fisk Colt, mother of the wife of Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

DANDY.—Died at New York city, Jan. 14, 1911. Brevet Brig. Gen. George B. Dandy, colonel, U.S.A., retired.

FOSTER.—Died Jan. 16, 1911, at Fort Howard, Md., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Colonel Slaker, Mrs. Laura Irene Sprigg Foster, widow of Col. Sam. A. Foster, U.S.A., and sister of Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Slaker and Mrs. John L. Phillips.

FULMER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1911. Chief Engr. David M. Fulmer, U.S.N., retired.

HERSHLER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1911. Mrs. Abbie Marie Hershler, mother of 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th U.S. Cav.

INGRAM.—Died at South Lee, Mass., Jan. 17, 1911. Mrs. Anna Elliott Ingram, mother of Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th U.S. Inf.

KEOGH.—Died at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1911. Mrs. Joseph Keogh, sister of Mrs. McAndrew, wife of Major Patrick H. McAndrew, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MCGINNIS.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1911. Joseph E. McGinnis, father of the wife of Lieut. David McC. McKell, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MACKAY.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 17, 1911. Capt. James O. Mackay, U.S.A., retired.

MARSHALL.—Died at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15, 1911. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Col. James M. Marshall, U.S.A.

MORTON.—Died suddenly on Jan. 19, 1911. Paul Morton, formerly Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt. Funeral services at his late residence, 844 Fifth avenue, New York city, on Saturday, Jan. 21, two p.m. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

NELSON.—Died at Saranac, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1910. George S. Nelson, fourth son of Major William Nelson, U.S.A.

SEELEY.—Died at Sawtelle, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911. Brig. Gen. Francis W. Seeley, late captain, R.Q.M., 4th U.S. Art., who resigned from the Army Aug. 31, 1864, and late adjutant general of Minnesota.

SMITH.—Died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 16, 1911. Mr. Peter D. Smith, father of Mrs. Churchill, wife of Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 1st U.S. Field Art.

VAN DEN CORPUT.—Died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1911, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Maximilian Joseph Jean Van Den Corput, father of Mrs. William Jessop, of Tate, Ga., Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Dr. Gustave M. Van Den Corput, U.S. Marine Hospital Service. The deceased was born in Brussels, Belgium, in 1824, and was lieutenant of engineers in the Belgian army at the time he came to the United States. He had a notable career as captain of the Cherokee Artillery, C.S.A., and later as major of Artillery, C.S.A.

WALKER.—Died at Lisbon, N.H., the Hon. Thomas J. Walker. Mr. Walker is the father-in-law of Lieut. C. P. Chandler, 11th U.S. Cav.

WILLIAMS.—Died at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Allan R. Williams, 24th U.S. Inf.

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### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

69TH NEW YORK.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

Governor John A. Dix, accompanied by fourteen members of his staff, reviewed the 69th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Jan. 19. It was the Governor's first review, and an unusually large audience was present to welcome the commander-in-chief.

The 69th certainly did itself proud on this occasion, and beyond any doubt it was the best showing the regiment has ever made and demonstrated what it can do when it tries.

Governor Dix arrived at the armory on the minute of the time set, 8:30 o'clock, and was received with the same honors as prescribed for a general. He was escorted to the point of review by Colonel Conley, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The respective staffs following, while the audience applauded.

For the review the regiment was quickly equalized by Adjutant Phalen into twelve commands of sixteen files and was very handsomely formed in line of masses and reported to Colonel Conley.

During the standing review the regiment made a fine appearance, the men being unusually steady, and all the men had taken extra pride to present a soldierly appearance. In the passage the companies made a most excellent appearance, and the entire ceremony and that of the evening parade, which followed, also under command of the Colonel, reflected great credit on the command. The 3d Battalion on this occasion took the place of the 2d, Major Duffy, second senior, having been assigned to drill the 3d Battalion, but in ceremonies it parades in second place by virtue of the Major's seniority. This gave the company under Captain Woods the colors.

Governor Dix said that he was greatly impressed with the appearance of the regiment, and was proud to review it. Among the members of the Governor's staff present were Adjutant General Verbeck, Major Beekman, 71st Regiment; Commander Raynor, Naval Militia, Captains Rogers, 1st Brigade Staff; Captain O'Ryan, 1st Battery, Captain Morris, 12th Regiment, and Adjutant Whitney, of Squadron A.

The Governor was introduced to the officers of the regiment, and a number of the special guests, following the parade, in the officers' room, where a collation was held. Among the special guests were Colonel Duffy, retired, Major and Mrs. Byrne, Col. Asa B. Gardiner, U.S.A., Major Ward and Captain Tansley, 9th N.Y., Colonel Hurry, Mrs. L. D. Conley, Major Fred Wells, 23d Regiment, Mrs. J. J. Phalen, Judges Dugro, Fort Hendricks and many others.

The armory was specially decorated for the occasion, and there was dancing for members and guests. Capt. Felix J. McSherry had charge of the guard which received the Governor.

47TH NEW YORK.—COL. H. C. BARTHMAN.

The 47th N.Y., under command of Colonel Barthman, was reviewed in its armory by Major Gen. C. F. Roe on the night of Jan. 18. There was quite a large turn out, the regiment being equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files. Formations were somewhat slow, and in the passage number of the companies were out of step and fronts ragged. Salutes of officers were generally poorly rendered.

In the passage, incident to evening parade under Major Jackson, the commands went by in very creditable shape, the regimental drill just previous to the parade, having warmed up the command. The drill was marred a little by some wrong movements on the part of subordinate officers. We do not think it a good practice to allow a little boy in a drummer's suit to march around the armory floor and give an exhibition between the drill and parade. It is too much like the old "Milish" days. Exhibitions of this character should be given after the regiment is dismissed for the evening. Decorations for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten years' service were presented during the evening to a number of officers and men. There was dancing, and the special guests were suitably entertained by the officers of the regiment.

Those interested in military airships, drills, wood craft, dancing, etc., can get a rare feast at these events at the grand military tournament of Co. A, 12th N.Y., Capt. E. W. Dayton, to be held in the armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city, Saturday night, Jan. 28. This is the program, which speaks for itself: Grand review by Col. George R. Dyer; exhibition drill by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Cadets and their band of eighty pieces, in their new extended order drill; exhibition by First Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, including twenty-five young ladies in their new Gilbert dances; exhibition by battalion of cadets of the New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb; exhibition by 1st Quail Troops of Woodlawn American Boy Scouts; great military dramatic spectacle by Co. A, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., absolutely first production, introducing a thrilling battle in the air with a military flying ship, rescuing the Stars and Stripes from an "Asiatic foe," to be followed by grand promenade and dancing. We might add that we have seen the flying ship, which will soar over the armory floor with two live men in it. It's great.

Mr. Thomas H. Barber, recently appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th N.Y., has been commissioned and assigned to duty with Co. C. He is a son of the late Brig. Gen. T. H. Barber, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1867, and later colonel of the 12th N.G.N.Y., inspector general of the state, colonel of the 1st N.Y. Volunteers, 1898, and brigadier general of Volunteers, 1899. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the regiment Thursday night, Feb. 9.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., will review the 9th Regiment in its armory on Saturday night, Feb. 11.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., will review the 14th regiment, Colonel Foote, on Wednesday night, Jan. 25.

The commissioned officers of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will undergo ten days' instruction at coast fortifications this summer, under officers of the Army. The enlisted men will not be ordered on duty in coast fortifications this year. The officers of the 9th will be sent to a fort from July 3 to 16; those of the 8th from July 24 to Aug. 6, and the officers of the 13th from Aug. 7 to 20.

Capt. Charles Elliot Warren, adjutant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, N.Y., announces that the Artillery service detachment of the organization will attend the 7th Regiment housewarming in a body on Jan. 28, in full dress uniform. To help swell the armory fund of the 7th, the members of the detachment have voted to pay \$2 each for admission. The guard of honor will be furnished by the Knickerbocker Grays.

A review of the 13th N.Y. by Hon. Alfred E. Steers, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, will be held in the armory Wednesday night, Feb. 1.

A correspondence school for commissioned officers of the Iowa N.G. for the winter season is established. The school will be divided into two classes as follows: Class "A." All officers of the rank of captain or higher. Class "B." All officers of the rank of lieutenant, also all officers elect who



are awaiting examination. All officers will take the course prescribed, except regimental commanders, chaplains, chiefs of departments, officers of the Medical Corps and the Governor's staff are excused, but they may take the course if they desire by making application. Company commanders may be excused by the Adjutant General providing they explain the reason why it is impossible to pursue the course, and provided these applications have the approval or disapproval of the regimental and brigade commanders thereof. Each student officer, who is required to pass an examination before being commissioned, who fails to pursue the course of study as herein specified or who fails to pass a satisfactory grade, will be ordered before an examining board. Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln will have charge of the school.

A review of the 14th N.Y. by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith will be held in the armory Wednesday night, Jan. 25. Brig. Gen. David E. Austen will be the reviewing officer at the 8th N.Y. on the night of Jan. 26.

The new armory at Newton, Mass., for Co. C, 5th Inf. Mass., is to be dedicated on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1. Many up-to-date improvements have been added to those already erected by Captain Wheeler, who has had the superintendence of its erection, and the armory is quite an addition to the many public buildings of the city. The citizens have joined hands with the officers and members of the company to make the celebration a success, also the veteran organization, the Clavin Guard. Governor Foss will take part and one of the interesting features will be the grand military march led by the Governor.

The days of offering inducements to crack athletes to join a National Guard organization, and win athletic glory for it by having them run under the colors of the organization, seems to be nearing their end, and it is a good thing for military discipline and the organization. Colonel Bates, 71st N.Y., a long time since forbade his officers offering any inducements whatsoever to athletes to become members of the regiment. If they did not want to join for military purposes he did not want them. Colonel Hotchkiss, 22d N.Y., has followed suit, and has insisted that the athletes' perform duty like the other men, or be brought to book. It is about time that some heroic measures were taken against the system of enlisting so-called amateurs, who have been offered all kinds of inducements to join a company. Many of these are known to be semi-professionals and only joined the military to win medals, which had to be of proper weight or the "amateurs" (1) would not compete. These men in times gone by have performed no duty except they wanted to, have been found positions, given liberal expense money and have been catered to in the most absurd manner. They have never helped recruiting with desirable men, but have caused discord, worry and useless expense, and have proved in the end a detriment to the organization. There should be a general agreement to enlist no man who will not perform his full duty, even if he does hold a world's record as an athlete.

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

A review of the 23d N.Y. by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, who was accompanied by ten of his staff, was held in the armory on the night of Jan. 14, a large and enthusiastic audience being present despite the rainy night.

The regiment paraded in distinctive full dress uniform, with white trousers, and for the review was equalized by Adjutant Ingraham into twelve companies of sixteen files each, with Colonel Norton in command, the battalion commanders being Majors Wells, Mynotte and Blanton.

When formed in line of masses for review the command made a splendid appearance, and during the inspection by the reviewing officer the men preserved great steadiness. In the passage, however, the staff made a rather noisy salute. The command for the 23d did not distinguish itself, every company in the 1st and 2d Battalions having men out of step in the rear rank, and it was quite a relief when the 3d Battalion, under Major Mynotte, marched by to find all the companies therein in step and with superior alignment.

Colonel Norton put the command through a short regimental drill, which included a march in column of battalions, during which the 1st Battalion, under Major Wells, had as fine an alignment as ever seen on an armory floor.

The evening parade was taken by Major Mynotte, the regiment making an excellent showing, and in the passage with companies under command of first sergeants the entire command went by very handsomely, making full amends for its previous shortcomings in this respect. The reviewing officers and staff, and other special guests were entertained by Colonel Norton and his officers at a collation, while members of the regiment and friends enjoyed dancing.

#### 71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

Seldom has a regiment made as fine a display at an indoor review as did the 71st N.Y. under command of Col. William G. Bates, on the night of Jan. 13, before Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. It was a splendid exhibition of steadiness and accuracy of movement, and military critics present gave the command no end of praise. Despite the fact that the companies of the regiment were all in new positions since the last regimental assembly, there was not the slightest hitch of any kind. The usual large audience was present despite the inclement weather, and was not slow to applaud.

Capt. Carlton Greene, the regimental adjutant, formed the regiment for review with companies equalized into sixteen files, there being four in the 1st Battalion and five each in the 2d and 3d Battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Beckman, Flack and Hutchinson, and the formation was in line of masses.

General Roe was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Wingate, Ladd, Hurry, Le Boutillier and Leigh and Captain Vanderbilt, of his staff, and during the standing review there was absolute steadiness throughout the command, while the march past showed the most accurate fronts and distances of companies. At the conclusion of the review there were quite a number of presentations.

To further stimulate rifle practice in the regiment Lieut. Harry Merz, Co. B, presented a handsome shield to the regiment for intercompany competition, indoors, his daughter unveiling the trophy, which was the work of the Gorham Company, and Colonel Bates, with appropriate remarks, accepting it on behalf of the regiment. The shield is of bronze, mounted on a mahogany background. On the upper portion are the figures of three soldiers in gas-relief, each shooting in a different position, while below is the American eagle supported by the insignia of the 71st Regiment, while outside of this, in a semicircle, are eleven shields, upon which the title of the winning companies will be inscribed.

Cos. F and I, who tied for the Sheridan Recruiting Trophy, presented by Gen. Francis V. Greene, were marched to the front and, for their activity in having each secured seventeen desirable recruits, were congratulated by the colonel, who however informed the companies that he had written General Greene for instructions as to what other conditions would govern the presentation of the trophy in case of a tie, and after hearing from the General he would be able to award the trophy.

Co. G, Captain Maslin, was marched to the front in its usual snappy manner, and was formally awarded the Veterans' Trophy for the best record of attendance. General Roe making the formal presentation, during which he said that the 71st ranked as one of the most efficient regiments in the Guard. Some forty-two decorations for faithful service for twenty-five years to ten were next presented, General Roe making the formal presentation and personally putting the ribbon holding the twenty-five year decoration around the neck of Pvt. Henry C. Ziegler. The General, in a short speech, spoke of the many sacrifices this faithful service represented on the part of the men and praised their attention to duty.

The evening parade was the concluding military event and proved a very handsome one. It was taken by Lieut. Col. Wells. General Roe and staff and other special guests were entertained at a collation by the officers of the 71st, under

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the direction of Commissary True, while the members of the regiment and guests enjoyed dancing.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

That there are pernicious features in the Federal Pay bill for the National Guard, introduced by Representative Steenerson in Congress recently, in that it would give to the Secretary of War, instead of to the Governors of the various states, the right to appoint National Guard officers, was the opinion of Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., expressed at the convention of the National Guard Association of New York on Jan. 11, and to which we refer elsewhere. Colonel Bates urged the abolition of the Militia council created by the Legislature of 1908, and recommended that the appointive system be the only system for selecting officers in this state. He said, in conclusion, that, while he is personally opposed to changing the terms of enlistment of Guardsmen from five to three years, he feels that the sentiments and feelings of a majority of the officers favor a reduction. He urged the association to adopt a resolution calling for such a change in the military law. The association endorsed the Federal Pay bill now pending before Congress.

Major Francis G. Landon, 7th Regiment, moved that the resolution adopted abolishing the Militia Council be rescinded as not being in accordance with the by-laws. He won his point and by a vote of 50 to 54 put through a motion that the Major General, commanding the National Guard, the Adjutant General, the commanding officer of the Naval Militia, two colonels of Infantry, one colonel of Coast Artillery, a field officer of Engineers, and a major or captain of the Field Artillery, constitute the council.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. William Wilson, of the 3d Infantry, Geneva; first vice-president, Comdr. Russell Raynor, 1st Naval Batln.; second vice-president, Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d Inf.; secretary, Lieut. William F. Wheelock, 10th Inf.; treasurer, Major David Wilson, 1st Batln. of Field Art.

Among several instructive papers read was one by Capt. J. A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., on "Customs of the Service" and on "Riot Duty." Captain Moss also gave a message from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who, he said, asked him to say to the assembled officers that he took a keen interest in their welfare and efficiency, and was pleased with the splendid showing made by the New York National Guard generally. He declared that the officers of the Army are all watching, and are proud of the improvement made by the Guardsmen. Major Eben Swift, 9th U.S. Cav., read an interesting paper on "The Well Regulated Militia," embodying the principal features of the system in force in Switzerland.

At the dinner of the convention on Jan. 12, at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Governor Dix was the principal guest, and, in some remarks, said that he hoped that the proposition to give the field artillery an opportunity to obtain actual practice at some such place as Montauk Point may be accomplished. The Governor said that he believed in the proper housing of troops and in expenditures for repairs to armories along justified lines of progress with due attention to the necessities and in accord with the best business principles. "To come into proper touch and more sympathetic spirit with Army officers," said the Governor, "is the trend of the times. A steady advance with sure footing is preferable to spurts with consequent regressions. In fact, a general view of the movement of the National Guard and the Naval Militia indicates that you are progressing along definite lines and gives good reason for congratulations. A National Guardsman and Naval Militiaman true to the best traditions of his service is more than a good soldier; he is of the highest type of citizenship, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting assembled representatives of the state's Organized Militia forces."

#### NAVAL MILITIA NOTES.

The following interesting Naval Reserve news appeared recently in the Portland, Ore., press columns, writes a correspondent: An English sailor named John Bruce shipped as one of the crew on the French bark "Michelet" in Portland, an American port. He owed the Sailor's Home a board bill. The assistant deputy district attorney, named Michelet (same name as the ship), and who is a seaman in the Oregon Naval Reserve, caused the arrest of Bruce. This caused protest on the part of the foreign consuls on the ground that an international law was broken. The case was heard Attorney George S. Shepherd, captain of the Oregon Naval Reserve, to defend him and Captain Shepherd detailed Attorney Beckwith, chief yeoman, also of the Oregon Naval Reserve, to assist him. Seaman Gillard, of the Oregon Naval Reserve, who happens to be clerk of Multnomah County Law Library, assisted both

sides in looking up evidence. The sailor Bruce was fined the minimum by the court, but Captain Shepherd and Chief Yeoman Beckwith appealed the case, worked up their case after 5 o'clock that evening and had it up before the court again next day at 2 p.m., this being the record in this locality. The defense won the case and the prisoner was discharged and was turned over to George S. Winchusen, chief master at arms for the Oregon Naval Reserve, who happened to be the local shipping agent, who took Bruce to Astoria, Ore., that evening and shipped him for sea again.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. T. B.—Information as to opportunities for employment on the Panama Canal may be obtained on application to the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

C. S. J.—The 5th Infantry is at Plattsburg Barracks. It has not been ordered to the Philippines. All future movements, so far as determined upon at this date, are noted in our table of Army Stations published weekly in this paper.

J. D.—We are unable from your brief note to locate the paragraph to which you refer. There are a number of bills in committee for the purpose of conferring advanced rank on officers retired with Civil War service, all introduced in the first and second sessions of the present Congress. These include Senate bills 111, 1376, 1489, 1898, 1984, 3544, 4573; House bills 2207, 2209, 6759, 10729. Or do you refer to the bill H.R. 26867, for the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy? None of these is without corresponding increase of pay. We are inclined to think you have in mind the bill to issue commissions of the increased rank granted officers on retirement. The latest bill introduced for this purpose is H.R. 24256.

J. K. asks: Was there any law granting Civil War veterans pensions on age prior to 1904? How was the act originated granting all Civil War veterans pensions regardless of disability? What was the amount of pension? Was it \$6 per month? Was this \$6 pension ordered by President Roosevelt in 1904? Answer: The age qualification first appears in the Mexican War Pension Act of Jan. 29, 1887. In Order 78, from the Bureau of Pensions, March 13, 1894, we read: "Whereas old age is an infirmity \* \* \* and whereas by the Act of 1887, when thirty-nine years had elapsed after the Mexican War, all soldiers of said war who were over sixty-two years of age were placed on the pension roll; and whereas thirty-nine years were placed on April 13, 1904, since the Civil War, and there are many survivors over sixty-two years of age; now, therefore, ordered, In the adjudication of pension claims under Act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken as an evidential fact, \* \* \* that when a claimant has passed the age of sixty-two years he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after sixty-five, \$8; after sixty-eight, \$10, and after seventy at \$12 per month."

J. H. B.—Your question is not specific as to the date of desertion subsequent to the Civil War. Application to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., will bring you, free of all expense, the printed matter relating to your case.

J. K.—A company of Infantry consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, five sergeants, nine corporals, three lance corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer, four privates. As to ration allowance, see Army Regulations 1218 to 1246. On discharge at Angel Island, a soldier would be paid mileage at four cents a mile to his original place of enlistment, whether Denver, Colo., or Portland, Me. For clothing allowance see the Army Regulations. The total authorized strength of the Army Dec. 30, 1910, including the Philippine Scouts, but not counting the 3,500 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, was 4,629 commissioned officers and 82,644 enlisted men. The pay of the entire Army was appreciably increased by the Act of May 11, 1908. The Army pay tables are given in the Annual Army Register and are too large for publication in this column. The 4,629 officers above are thus apportioned: Major generals, seven; brigadiers general, twenty-seven; colonels, 124; lieutenant colonels, 147; majors, 423; captains, 1,330; first lieutenants, 1,483; second lieutenants, 1,021; chaplains, sixty-seven. The Army Appropriation bill for 1911 carried \$95,341,287.55; for 1912 three million less is asked in the bill just passed the House. There is a bill in Congress for the restoration of the Army canteen. The number of desertions in the year ending June 30, 1910, was 3,464, or 2.66 per cent. of the entire strength; in the year preceding the desertion rate



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M. G.—A soldier discharged in the Philippines, except by way of punishment for an offense, is entitled to transportation and subsistence, but not travel pay, for the sea trip to San Francisco and travel pay to the place of his enlistment in the United States.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9, 1911.

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, chief engineer officer of this department, returned to duty here last week from the East, where he was ordered about a month before the holidays as a member of the reclamation board. He is meeting with a hearty welcome from the many friends he has made during his tour of duty here.

Bachelor officers stationed at the Presidio who have been attending the smart balls and receptions being given in San Francisco this season for the bery of debutantes include Capt. P. K. Ferguson, O.A.; Capt. F. A. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; Lieuts. W. O. McChord and J. C. Pegram, 1st Cav. The young officers of the Pacific Fleet, anchored in these waters during the last ten days, are also in great demand for entertainments. Mrs. E. T. Allen gave a large tea on Friday in honor of Ensign and Mrs. George Kenyon. The latter was Miss Marie Carter, of San Diego, daughter of a distinguished lawyer of that city, and niece of Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Medical Dept., U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Kenyon has the beauty, wit and fascinations of her distinguished ancestors, the Carters, of Virginia, and is a charming young matron.

Mrs. Long, wife of Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., retired, left this morning on the Mongolia, with Miss Margaret Butters, for Manila, where they are to visit Col. Lincoln Karman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Karman. Mrs. and Miss Poillon, mother and sister of Lieut. Arthur Poillon, aid to General Bliss, are spending the winter at the Fairmont Hotel. Mrs. Poillon, a beautiful woman with elegant and charming manners, is greatly admired and she and her beautiful daughter are receiving much attention. They are to visit Southern California, Honolulu and the Yosemite before returning to their home in New York.

During the past ten days, while the Pacific Fleet has been off San Francisco, there has been much interchanging of social compliments between the officers of the Army and Navy. Capt. and Mrs. Ashburn entertained yesterday with a pretty tea at the Presidio in compliment to the officers of the U.S.S. Maryland. Miss Fulton, who is visiting her brother, Lieut. J. M. Fulton, O.A.C., gave an enjoyable tea at the Presidio on Friday. Mrs. Poillon and her daughter, Miss Gladys Poillon, entertained a few friends at a delightful bridge party on Saturday evening at their handsome rooms at the Fairmont.

The Army is prominent in aviation circles this week, during the great International Aviation Meet here, and the battalion of the 30th Infantry, on duty during the week of contests at Selfridge Field, South San Francisco, under command of Major J. P. O'Neill, is attracting great attention as a model camp. Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, is conspicuous as an authority on military aviation and is one of the judges of the contest. Mrs. Beck, who contributed an interesting article yesterday to a leading paper here on aviation from a woman's point of view, shares her husband's enthusiasm for flying machines. An able article by Lieut. Paul W. Beck appeared in the Sunday San Francisco Examiner on "What the Army is Striving for in the Use of the Aeroplane in War." In the same issue of the same paper is a highly interesting article by Lieut. J. O. Walker, 8th Inf., U.S.A., on the military features of the aviation meet.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 8, 1911.

The officers of the garrison gave their regular bi-monthly hop the Friday before Christmas, and it was, as usual, a most enjoyable affair. A number of guests from Omaha attended.

On Saturday afternoon all the children of the garrison gathered in the gymnasium to welcome Santa Claus. Before the curtain was rolled up to reveal the tree there was a most entertaining program by the little folks, who all did splendidly in recitations and songs, and the band played several selections, which added much to the success of the entertainment. The tree was of huge proportions and heavily laden with mysterious packages which caught the eyes of the little folks and caused many exclamations of surprise and wonderment. The tree, beautifully dressed, bore many small electric lights. When Santa Claus made his appearance the delight of the children knew no bounds. The girls were dolls, toys, books, candies, nuts, and no child was disappointed, as there was something for each one. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth were in charge of the tree and the decorations, and all declared the tree and Santa Claus a huge success.

Major and Mrs. Atkinson entertained in a delightful manner at Christmas dinner Major and Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Magent, Captain O'Connor and Lieutenant Whiting. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clarke had as dinner guests on Christmas night Capt. and Mrs. Dorey, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, Lieutenants Abel and Hofmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Hall, entertained at a delightful Christmas dinner Capt. and Mrs. Noyes and Lieutenant Selbie. Lieutenant Lane and his mother had Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth as dinner guests on Christmas Day. Captain O'Connor was a caller at the post on Christmas. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb were hosts Christmas evening at a most enjoyable dinner. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley, Captain O'Connor and Lieutenant Taylor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley had as guests at a charming dinner during Christmas week Capt. and Mrs. Dorey, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieutenant Lane and Mrs. Caroline Lane. Mrs. J. DeCamp Hall entertained the ladies of the garrison on Thursday afternoon at a pleasant sewing party. Major and Mrs. Atkinson were at home on New Year's Day at noon to receive the officers and ladies of the garrison. They were assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Magent, Mrs. Bubb and Miss Tiers, of Philadelphia. Egg-nog and cakes were served and much of a holiday spirit prevailed. Capt. and Mrs. Dorey were hosts New Year's for dinner, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Captains Martin and Butler.

Lieutenant Hofmann left Monday for Fort Sheridan to join

his regiment. It is with regret that we see him leave the fort. Lieutenant Munster has returned from a two months' leave spent in the South and East. Friday the first meeting of the post Card Club was held with Major and Mrs. Atkinson. Bridge and five hundred were played and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth have returned from Leavenworth and Kansas City, where they spent their New Year. While in Leavenworth they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Normoyle.

Lieutenant Griffith and his mother, Mrs. Griffith, of Washington, entertained at dinner New Year's night in a most charming manner. Their guests were Miss Tiers, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenants Selbie, Taylor, Munster and Whiting. John Singleton Switzer, Jr., who has been visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, has returned to his school at Mercersburg, Pa.

## PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Jan. 6, 1911.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman held a watch party for the Navy people on New Year's Eve. Games were played and supper served at midnight. Mrs. George Brown, Jr., and Mrs. J. D. Beuret each kept open house on Monday of the New Year. Mrs. Brown was assisted by Mrs. Doyen and Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Beuret by Mrs. Cottman.

Mrs. V. L. Cottman, wife of the commandant of the yard, is at home on the first Wednesday of each month. Last Wednesday all the officers and ladies called, when Mrs. Doyen served egg-nog and Mrs. H. M. Brown assisted in receiving. Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Doyen and Capt. and Mrs. Robertson.

The old battleship Oregon went into drydock Tuesday to receive about fifteen days' repairs to her boiler and sea connections. The Oregon is nearing completion after repairs lasting five years. With all the latest appliances and a general overhauling, costing more than \$750,000, the old fighting ship will be in excellent condition. The Oregon carries the largest guns of any battleship in the Navy, consisting of four 13-inch guns.

Revised plans of the marine barracks are said to reduce the size of the wings and eliminate parts of the building not necessary to present use. The third story or attic, expected to be fitted out for company quarters, will be unfinished for the present in order to bring the building within the appropriation of \$150,000. Alternate plans for the roofing also have been made. The building will be of brick with concrete basement. The interior arrangement will be much better than that at Norfolk. It is planned to hold 400 men when the attic is completed, but without it will hold no more than the present force at the barracks.

On New Year's Day a fine program of athletic sports was given at the marine barracks, beginning at 10 a.m. with Sergeant Trask in charge. The following is the list of events and winners of first and second prizes: 100-yard dash, Corporal Fisher, Co. B, Private Esau, Co. A; 120-yard low hurdle, Corporal Fisher, Co. B, Private Floyd, Co. A; 100-yard three-legged, Privates Grant and Michaels, Co. B, Privates Graves and Lesasia, Co. A; 50-yard potato race, Private Fisher, Co. B, Private Scholz, Co. B; shotput, Private Private Esau, Co. A, Corporal Fisher, Co. B; standing high jump, Corporal Fisher, Co. B, Private Stone, Co. A; running high jump, Corporal Fisher, Co. B, Private Esau, Co. A; standing broad jump, Corporal Fisher, Co. B, Private Esau, Co. A; running broad jump, Corporal Fisher, Co. B, Private Floyd, Co. A; pole vault, Private Lesasia, Co. A, Private Reichard, Co. A. The tug-of-war was won by Co. B, Private Hodnett, captain of team; baseball game, Co. A, Esau, captain of team, score 7-6. The boys expect to hold another meet on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 9, 1911.

After three years' station here Lieut. Lewis Foerster left on Jan. 2 for Portland, Ore., to join Mrs. Foerster for a month's visit with relatives and friends before proceeding to Honolulu. Both the Lieutenant and his amiable wife will be missed by their many friends here and in St. Louis.

Capt. and Mrs. J. I. Mabey on Tuesday were guests of friends in town for dinner and to see "Madam Sherry" at the Olympic. On Monday evening, Jan. 2, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Errington were hosts at a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Morton, Capt. Richard Gruner, Missouri N.G., and Capt. and Mrs. J. I. Mabey.

Lieut. E. L. Poinceter, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., arrived Jan. 5 for ten days' instruction in recruiting before going to El Paso, Tex., as recruiting officer. Lieut. R. C. Taylor, recently arrived, has taken quarters with Capt. John Robertson.

All that part of the 18th Recruit Company quartered in the upper barracks is under a strict quarantine because of a case of measles among the new recruits. The daughter of 1st Sergeant Burgess and the children of Post Tailor John Clark also have the disease.

Lieut. C. S. Blakely has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Foerster. Mrs. William Mann returned on Tuesday night from a visit in Chicago and Highland Park.

The Bridge Club met on Friday afternoon with Mrs. Bryan, when the players were Mesdames Mann, Straub, Ford, Errington, Quinlan, Cole, Mabey and Bryan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Quinlan. Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole attended the Grand Opera at the Coliseum this past week. Dr. H. G. Voorhes's niece, Miss Jewel Ridings, who is attending school in St. Louis, was a guest on the post Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Elizabeth Fennell, of Chicago, is the guest of her nephew, Captain Bryan.

Lieut. J. P. McAdams, 11th Inf., was a guest Saturday of Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, on his way to Fort D. A. Russell to join his regiment. Miss Kate Kauffman, Miss Edna Peep, Mr. Cryder and Mr. Morrison, all of St. Louis, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bryan for dinner Friday and for the "hop."

Lieut. J. M. Holmes returned from Leavenworth Monday evening and Mrs. Holmes returned on Saturday evening, after spending the holidays with her parents. The hop Friday night was well attended and the guests from town added much to the evening's enjoyment.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 17, 1911.

At the quarterly meeting of the members of the Officers' Mess Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th F.A., presided. Lieut. Bayard Sneed, 27th Inf., was re-elected secretary for another term. A new senior council was chosen, consisting of Capt. M. M. McNamee, 15th Cav., and Capt. E. D. Scott, 5th F.A. The financial condition of the mess is very good. The members invested considerable money in new carpets, pictures, curtains and modern furniture during the year. A fine new piano was installed. The commanding officer had the entire building cleaned, refitted and painted, with the result that when visitors come here they can be entertained in one of the best equipped officers' mess buildings in the Army.

The week has been a most remarkable one for weather conditions. A sudden thaw taxed the water drains and the melting snow resulted in flooded sections for the first time in years. The blacksmith shop was under water to a depth of three inches, so that Blacksmith Hickey, Horseshoer Shaw and others were obliged to work under difficulties. The new Infantry corral, in charge of Lieut. T. B. Seigle, 27th Inf., was also flooded and the headquarters horses could not be let out in it. The thaw was quickly followed by cold weather and the entire post was changed in an icy surface on which

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many persons slipped and received slight injuries. Major Van Poole and his assistants were very busy for a few days attending to sprains and bruises.

At the Fort Sheridan Theater Tuesday evening a triple bill was presented to a good sized audience of soldiers. The first part consisted of selections by the 27th Infantry band, under Chief Musician G. Savoca. Two thousand feet of moving picture film followed, and a musical specialty introduced by Sergt. John Belardi, 27th Inf. band, accompanied by members of the band. Chaplains Rice and Murphy, who were in charge, announced a similar entertainment for Jan. 24 and invited amateur talent to take part. A soldiers' dance was also announced for Jan. 28 and the annual ball of the 27th Infantry for May 2, the ninth anniversary of the first important engagement of the 27th Infantry.

Pvt. Patrick M. O'Gara, Co. C, 27th Inf., has been detailed as an assistant teacher in the post school for the enlisted men, held every evening and well attended. Capt. M. E. Saville, Q.M., is having the walls of the schoolroom calcimined. It would hardly be possible to study under better conditions than are furnished in this well lighted, clean and fully equipped schoolroom.

Chief Musician Alfred C. Montin, 5th F.A. band, has organized a musical quartette to play special sacred music for the post chapel services.

The probability of the passage of the bill to improve the efficiency of the Veterinary Corps of the Army is encouraging news to all officers at this post who are interested in the horses. The new bill will give advancement to the senior veterinarians and provides for their retirement. Veterinarian Grutzman, who is in charge of the physical condition of the horses at this post, has not lost an animal for some time. The Doctor makes a regular morning inspection of the stables and corrals and is quick to detect a sick horse. He carries an electrically lighted device with which he can examine the interior of a horse's mouth. Nearly all of the horses of this command are kept roughshod in the winter and are always in readiness for any service, regardless of icy roads and blizzards.

## BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 18, 1911.

On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers and Mr. G. S. Lowe, of New York. Miss Boercke, of San Francisco, is the house guest of Mrs. V. E. Clarke at Fort Warren.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway, who has been in command of the district in the absence of Colonel Patterson, is still engaged in the duty of inspecting the Coast Artillery Reserves of Massachusetts. Last week he completed the inspection of the troops at South Armory, Cambridge, Chelsea and Fall River. This week he goes to Taunton, Brockton and New Bedford. Mrs. Morgan L. Brett, formerly of this post, but now a resident of Boston, entertained Saturday with a lunch for Mrs. Ralph W. Newton and Mrs. F. S. Long, of Fort Revere.

Major George W. Gatchell, of Fort Strong, who is commanding the district while Colonel Ridgway is absent, is endeavoring to secure more frequent boat service to Boston,



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though the proposition to turn the quartermaster boats over to the Artillery district was disapproved.

The enlisted men at Fort Revere have formed a dramatic club and will present their first play on Washington's Birthday. Some civilians have been admitted to the club and they will assist in the presentation. The proceeds of the first play will be given to the public library of Hull, as that library has been freely used by the soldiers.

Mrs. William P. Wilson and child have returned to Fort Revere after an extended visit with relatives in Lansing, Mich. Charles Long has returned from Fort Slocum, where he took the examination for West Point. He was an alternate, and as his principal, Mr. Clinton Howard, of Brockton, passed the examination, there is no opportunity for Mr. Long to go to the Academy.

Invitations are out for a hop at the navy yard for Jan. 20, but as that is the night when the Coast Artillery officers of the reserves are to hold their annual dinner many of the officers of the harbor will be obliged to decline on account of having accepted the invitation to be present at the dinner. This dinner is expected to be the greatest function of the Militia this winter, as acceptances have been received from Colonel Weaver, Colonel Cronkhite, Colonel Bailey, of the chief's office; Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts, and many others. Colonel Patterson, being still on leave at Annapolis, was compelled to decline.

The exceptionally warm weather that has visited this section since Christmas has permitted the Ordnance Department to continue the outdoor work on the harbor guns without interruption. Mounting and dismounting the heavy ordnance has been done as easily as in summer time.

Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, has returned from Washington, where he has been in conference with the War Department officials in reference to the proposed joint maneuvers during the approaching summer. It is expected that there will be all arms included in the exercises and the scene will be in Essex county, north of Boston. Brigadiers E. P. Clark and W. A. Pew, jr., will be in command.

Mrs. Mildred Pierce, of Fort Andrews, left Saturday for Pittsburg for a short visit with friends. From there she goes to Old Port to join a yachting party for a trip through Southern waters. Mr. Henry McCallis, of Hyde Park, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Newton, of Fort Revere.

More than fifty recruits were received from Columbus Barracks Wednesday and assigned to the various harbor forts. All companies are now practically filled to the maximum, but as there are to be hundreds discharged during the next six months many more recruits will be required. Word has been received from Ordnance Sergeant Turley, formerly of Fort Revere, that a son has been born to them at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. There are a few cases of scarlet fever at Fort Strong, and at Fort Andrews there are several soldiers in quarantine with symptoms of the same disease.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 10, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lecoq, of Fort Rosecrans, left Sunday for a few days' trip to Los Angeles. Last Thursday twenty ladies prominent in San Diego society entertained at the U. S. Grant Hotel with a ball. The officers and ladies of the post attended. On Friday Dr. and Mrs. McKay, of the Quarantine Station, entertained at dinner in compliment to Major and Mrs. Stafford, Major and Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Mason and Dr. and Mrs. Anderson. On Friday Lieutenant Doig was host at a dinner given to a number of San Diego friends. After dinner the merry party enjoyed bowling at the gymnasium.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Fort Rosecrans, were dinner guests of Mr. Carpenter at the Grant hotel Saturday. Mrs. Butler Young Rhodes, wife of Lieutenant Rhodes, of the U. S. S. Iris, and her mother, Mrs. Charles Walker Ryan, were hostesses at bridge Monday afternoon. There were seven tables, each puest receiving a souvenir. Prizes were given at each table. The winners were Mrs. Scudder, Miss Parmelee, Mrs. Vogdes, Mrs. Hizar, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Nesmith and Mrs. Rife. Miss Nesmith gave an informal reception Saturday evening in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Gray, of the revenue cutter Bear, and Miss Gertrude Graves, daughter of Bishop Graves.

A delightful tea was given Friday on board the Bear by Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Nash. The torpedoboats under Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson left San Diego Harbor Friday afternoon for Santa Barbara, to take part in target practice. Lieut. and Mrs. George B. King, of New York, entertained at dinner at the U. S. Grant Hotel Thursday in honor of Lieutenant Commander Richardson and some of his officers. Those present were Mrs. Wickmann, Mr. George W. Orr, Commander Richardson, Ensign S. E. Holliday, Lieut. Hayne Ellis and Ensign E. F. Buck.

Major and Mrs. G. H. McManus entertained at cards Thursday evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. McKay, Lieutenant Lecoq and Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances Mary Bridges, to Lieut. Robert Morrison, jr., 13th Inf. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cook, of Lemon Grove, are now staying at the Grant Hotel; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. De Russy at the Coronado. Major and Mrs. McManus were at home New Year's Day to the officers at Fort Rosecrans. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of Miss Gaylord Church, U. S. N.

The High School baseball team defeated the Fort Rosecrans team on the grounds at the post by a score of 8 to 3 Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. McKay and Mr. Selwyn were guests at a luncheon given by Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr Tuesday.

### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 8, 1911.

To the 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry the coming move to the excellent quarters and delightful climate of Fort Shafter, almost in the pleasing city of Honolulu, is welcomed most gratefully after three years at Assiniboine. Modern houses without the necessity of furnace heat and soft coal look good to us.

"Ours not to question how,  
Our turn to get it now."

Several of the officers of the battalion will take the automobiles and airships with which they have beguiled the weary hours on the bleak Northern frontier. Captain Lincoln will take his little runabout for use between the post and city, while his 180 horsepower touring car will be shipped for extended tours of the island. Lieutenant Fredendall, one of our airmen, will have his monoplane of foreign make, while two other dromedary monoplane will be shipped from the factory to "Frisco" to accompany him on the transport. Lieutenant Campbell's hot air dirigible "Honkey-tonk" is being

prepared for shipment, as the extreme weather prevents further use here. Lieutenant Barker has a monoplane of English make, while Captain Freeman will take his Ohio product on the Wright plane.

The regular semi-monthly informal dance at the Officers' Club Friday evening was well attended. Lieutenant Fredendall, dressed as a French chef, served a German supper and music was furnished by the Hungarian orchestra.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 14, 1911.

Thursday was the coldest day of the winter and at 7 o'clock in the evening the frame stable in the rear of the quarters of Lieut. Lloyd R. Fredendall, 2d Inf., caught fire and was entirely consumed. The alarm was given promptly, but the snow was so deep that the companies could not make rapid time in responding and the building was all in flames in a very few minutes. Lieutenant Fredendall is an amateur farmer and had the stable full of fine game chickens, which were turned loose and run out to safety without trouble, but in the rear of the building was a prize shoot, a blooded animal, which has been a prize-winner and which is recorded as "Higgie." Lieutenant Fredendall, in spite of warnings, forced his way through the flames and rescued Higgie amid great excitement on the part of the onlookers.

Capt. Charles W. Castle, paymaster, and his clerk, Mr. Baker, arrived Monday afternoon from St. Paul to pay off the command. They were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, and when they left for Assiniboine station at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning to take the train for Helena were almost lost in a blizzard. The Daugherty got off the road, and when the post was found again the mules were so exhausted that it was necessary to return to the corral for a fresh team with which to make the start for the depot again. For the past week we have had almost daily snows, while the thermometer has never been above ten below zero, dropping as low as forty-six below.

At the Tuesday tea at the Assiniboine Club Mrs. Preston served. Despite the extreme cold everyone was there.

Wednesday evening was given up to a boxing carnival in the post hall. The principal event was a six-round bout between Pvt. Thomas P. Farrell, Co. M, 2d Inf., and Pvt. James G. McGrath, Co. K, 2d Inf. The fast and scientific exhibition of self-defense aroused great enthusiasm among the spectators. Farrell won the decision. The preliminary was a draw between Ptes. Ludwig Hartman, Co. K, and Louis Lipake, Co. I, 2d Inf. The referee was 1st Sergeant Rigley, Co. L.

### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 15, 1911.

A false alarm of fire turned the garrison out at 5.45 a.m. Wednesday and of the detachment of eleven men who handled Hose Reel No. 2 nine had their ears badly frozen in the run across the parade ground. Notwithstanding the very cold weather the street railway people are going ahead with the distribution of materials for construction, five carloads of rails, fish plates and spikes having been unloaded on the post switch yesterday.

The wife of Sergeant Jackson, Co. E, had the misfortune to slip on the ice while visiting in Sheridan and break her right arm at the wrist. Major Ekurzel repaired the fracture and Mrs. Jackson is doing nicely. Batlin. Sergt. Major Edward Eckert has returned from a four months' tour through which he spent visiting friends in Kansas City and El Paso. Miss Nora Moody, of the post, was one of the four honor pupils at the Sheridan High School at the close of the half year.

Lieut. Douglas Potts left Friday for Fort Leavenworth. Captain Wait C. Johnson has returned from Los Angeles and Mrs. Johnson and Master Charles are expected on Saturday. Lieut. William L. Patterson, our acting quartermaster, is busy with the ice harvest. The pond has a coating of fourteen inches of fine, clear ice and it is rapidly being transferred to the big ice house.

The school children are rejoicing in an order recently issued by Colonel Davis that their bus shall take them directly to each of the school buildings. This is the outcome of a proposal from the hands gotten by those who used to leave the bus on the main road and walk over to the High School. One hundred new chairs have been secured for the post hall and seats are now provided for 300 men for the various entertainments and services. Heretofore a goodly number have stood through many of the exercises held in the hall.

Her many friends are rejoicing that Mrs. George M. Ekurzel, who has been very ill for several weeks, is on the road to recovery.

Colonel Davis has so managed the quarters question that every married enlisted man now has a home in the post. Some of them are only patched up shacks, but they have been made as comfortable as possible and the families are very happy. The skating pond has been properly flooded and a goodly portion of the officers and a few of the ladies are enjoying the excellent skating.

Mrs. Axton received the sad news this week of the death of her father at Salt Lake City. Lieut. H. O. Olson and bride and Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Blackford are expected home this week.

### FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Jan. 10, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Richard H. Wilson gave a delightful New Year's reception on Jan. 2, complimentary to Major Alfred Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Hulme, who left during the week for a three months' visit in the East. There was a lavish use of evergreen and the house was lighted throughout by candles. The regimental orchestra, stationed upstairs, rendered delightful music. Egg-nog was served from the huge silver regimental punch bowl and coffee, sandwiches and bonbons were dispensed. A large number of guests from town enjoyed this charming reception. The ladies of the post assisted in receiving. Miss Holcombe, Miss Treacy and Miss Pozanski served egg-nog and Mrs. Lathrop presided at the coffee urn.

Lieut. E. F. Rice, Lieut. D. J. McLachlan and his mother, Mrs. McLachlan, entertained with a Sunday supper for Miss Holcombe, who is visiting her cousin, Lieutenant Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieutenant Rice and Miss Holcombe and Lieutenant McLachlan and Mrs. McLachlan. Captain Miles, who has been quite sick with grip during the past week, is now convalescing.

Monday evening, Jan. 2, the officers and ladies of Fort Harrison gave an enjoyable hop. Quite a number of guests from Helena attended. At 11 o'clock a supper was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Gregg entertained at supper Sunday for Major Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Captains Hanson and Miles.

On Wednesday Major Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme left for the East. Major Hasbrouck is to take a three months' course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth, during which time Mrs. Hulme will visit relatives in the East.

Captains Taylor, Miles and Hanson, of the bachelors' mess, entertained with a very elaborate dinner on Christmas Day, complimentary to Major Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hulme and Capt. and Mrs. Weeks. Dr. G. L. Mason, the dental surgeon, a visitor at the post for three weeks, has left for Fort Missoula.

The Christmas tree given for the children of Fort W. H. Harrison by the officers and ladies of the post was a very enjoyable entertainment. Lieutenant Hartshorn was a splendid Santa Claus, bestowing his presents upon the little ones in a most gracious manner. Almost the entire garrison attended and the regimental band rendered beautiful selections. Lieut. and Mrs. Gregg entertained the children of the post with a pretty party on Christmas Day. Major Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme had as guests, Friday evening before



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Christmas, all the Filipino boys of the post at a Christmas tree, followed by a party.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 11, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams entertained Friday with an unusually pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Bradley and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Baker. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clarence McNeil entertained at dinner for Mr. Frank Denton, of New York; Capt. and Miss Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Another dinner Saturday evening was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton for Capt. and Mrs. Carter and Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Cocheu are home after a two weeks' visit to Johnston, Pa. Mrs. McNeil is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hampton, in New Canaan, Conn. Capt. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorbeck entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. William Forre and Capt. and Mrs. Hase. Mrs. Plotner and son, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, have returned to New York. Major Davis is home again after a short stay in Washington.

Mrs. Conklin entertained at cards Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. C. B. Smith. Other guests were Mesdames Forre, Rorbeck, Mack, Hines, Williams, Steger, Hase. Prizes were won by Mrs. C. B. Smith and Mrs. Ernest Hines. Major and Mrs. Frank Coe spent several days in Washington last week. Mrs. Thomas Winston is spending a month with friends in Massachusetts and New York. Master William Coe spent last week with his aunt, Mrs. Fergus Reid, in Norfolk. Mrs. Guilfoyle spent last Thursday at Monroe. Mrs. Clarence B. Smith and two children, of Fort Adams, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. Phipps entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U. S. N. Mrs. Kenneth Castleman and Mrs. Bonney, of Louisville, Ky. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Forre entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Cole. The first break in the new class of second lieutenants came Monday, when twenty of them were ordered from Monroe. Col. and Mrs. Townsley gave a bridge party Wednesday evening for Mrs. C. B. Smith, of Fort Adams. Major and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Major and Mrs. William Smith, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Conklin, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Williams gave a supper at the club, after the hop, in honor of Mrs. C. B. Smith. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Forre and Lieutenant Seydel. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker entertained with a supper Sunday for Mrs. C. B. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Lieut. F. Q. C. Gardner.

### FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7, 1911.

New Year's Day was observed in the true, old Army style and calling was general along the line, started by the delightful hospitality of Col. and Mrs. Booth, who received the officers and their ladies at noon; the house was beautifully decorated with holly, greens and American Beauty roses. Mrs. Booth was assisted by Mrs. H. S. Adams and Mrs. A. C. Arnold. On Monday the Detroit Curling Club invited the officers and ladies of the post to their club rooms. The Detroit Commandery of the G. A. R. held a reception in its club rooms, to which all the officers were invited.

Tuesday evening was the date of the big New Year's ball, and it was an unqualified success, quite the most brilliant given at this post for many years. The ballroom, club rooms and stairways were transformed, by flags, greens and ferns and palms, into a veritable fairyland, under the direction of Captain Kilburn, and formed a fitting background for a brilliant scene, in which the red jackets of the Canadian officers, the exquisite frocks of the ladies and the dashing uniform of our own officers mingled in a dazzling kaleidoscope effect. In the receiving line were Mrs. Booth, wearing an exquisite hand-painted chiffon; Mrs. E. E. Hatch, in blue satin; and Mrs. Yemana, wearing black satin and jet. Among the distinguished guests present were Col. and Mrs. Lange, of the Essex Fusiliers, and many other officers and ladies from that famous Canadian regiment; Gen. and Mrs. Colledge, Comdr. and Mrs. McCormick, U. S. N., and many others. Lieutenants Baker, Dunlop and Rhinehardt were the hosts at a delightful dinner before the ball, when their guests were the Misses Reeder, from Toledo, O.; Miss Jeffries, of Detroit; and Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Donaldson. Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn also entertained at dinner that night for their house guests, Miss Madeline Rafferty, Miss Olivia Fitzpatrick and Miss Valencia Rafferty, Lieut. Archer Jacob and Garrison.

On Wednesday there was an especially good program given by the Young Men's Christian Association at the gymnasium, which included thrilling moving pictures, illustrated songs and a concert by the 26th Infantry orchestra. On Saturday night the bachelors of the post gave a sleigh ride, ending with a chafing-dish supper at the quarters of Lieutenant Damm; the guests included the Misses Adams, Van Court, Fitzpatrick and Rafferty, and many of the young married people of the post.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 7, 1911.

Monday ended the season of holiday festivity which so added to the routine of social events. The reception held Jan. 2 by Col. and Mrs. A. B. Dyer was an elaborate and lovely affair. At noon the officers of the different organizations went in a body to extend hearty good wishes for the New Year. Shortly after the feminine contingent arrived. Assisting Col. and Mrs. Dyer were Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. James B. Erwin, Mrs. A. B. Macomb, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. William Cowin and Mrs. Le May; Mrs. A. S. Fleming served the egg-nog and a number of the younger set were serving in the dining room. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams held a reception Jan. 2. Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Myron, Mrs. Robert Wescott and the Misses Williams assisted. Major and Mrs. James B. Erwin were hosts at a reception Jan. 2 for the 9th Cavalry and the other organizations attending. Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Wood entertained at dinner Jan. 4 for Miss Belle Pfister, Miss Emily Gayle, Miss Margaret Armstrong, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Lyon and Miss Robinson, Lieutenants Barrows, Tyndall, Devers, Dr. Williamson, Lieut. H. Erlenkotter and Gordon Macomb.


Major Blatchford left Jan. 3 for Leavenworth to attend field officers' school. Mrs. Corn, of Ogden, Utah, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Brunzell. Mrs. Charles G. Stodier entertained at tea Jan. 3. Mrs. James Erwin and Mrs.



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Frank Armstrong served in the dining room. Judge and Mrs. Cowin left for their home in Omaha Jan. 2, after spending the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Cowin.

Capt. and Mrs. Parsons entertained at five hundred during the past week. Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Brant and Lieut. B. R. Camp were the winners of the prizes. The guests included the ladies and officers in the 9th Cavalry and a few others. Lieutenants Erwin and Lykes have returned after a two months' leave. Miss Marguerite Stull and Miss Harriet Pithian returned to school in Denver, after spending the holidays here.

The "tacky" party Jan. 4 given by the bachelors of the 9th Cavalry was a success in every detail. The costumes worn were beyond the pen to describe. For cleverness in absurd makeups the palm could be carried off by Mrs. S. B. Pearson and Mrs. John H. Howard. The Cavalry are to be congratulated upon one of the jolliest functions of the season. There was a large crowd in attendance. Mrs. F. F. Black entertained informally at bridge Jan. 7. The prizes were won by Miss Margaret F. Armstrong, Mrs. William McCleave and Mrs. Corn. Others playing were Mrs. Richmond Smith, Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Stanley Fuger, Miss Cobb and Mrs. Cassium Dowell.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 11, 1911.

Mrs. W. C. Tremaine and small sons returned last week after spending several weeks with Mrs. Tremaine's parents in Dover, Del.

Mrs. Noble, mother of Mrs. Sherman Miles, has given a moving picture machine to the post Young Men's Christian Association. It is very much appreciated by the soldiers, judging from the large crowds that turn out to each entertainment.

Capt. L. C. Andrews is back from the Walter Reed Hospital and is able to use his arm. Major Lucien G. Berry left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth to take a ten weeks' course in the School of the Line.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles are being congratulated on the arrival of a daughter, last Thursday.

Lieut. Victor Whiteide, 7th Cav., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whiteide at luncheon last Thursday. Lieut. John Lund has a month's sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. R. Chaffee entertained at tea last Friday, after the drill, for Mrs. Shafer, Miss Mildred Barton, Miss Sanford, Miss Tate, Captains Dean, Newbill, Lieutenants Hopkins, Barnett and Tate.

The Misses Garrard entertained at dinner last Friday. Afterward the party went to the hop at Washington Barracks. Lieutenant Tate left Saturday for Hampton, Va., returning Monday. Col. George F. Chase, I. G. Dep. was the guest of Colonel Garrard at luncheon Monday. Lieut. W. L. Moose reported for duty on Monday from a month's leave at his home in Arkansas.

Miss Bernice Smither has been confined to her bed for several days. Mrs. John Lund entertained at luncheon yesterday for her mother, Mrs. Alderast, and aunt, Miss Shalleck. Other guests were Mrs. King and Miss Eugene, daughters of Lieut. Col. Frederick Fuger, retired. Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whiteide were dinner hosts last night for friends from New York, when Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt, Mrs. Whiteide, sr., and Lieut. Victor Whiteide were present.

Col. and Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle and small daughter are spending a few days with Col. and Mrs. Garrard. Mr. Ford and two sons, of Kentucky, brother-in-law and nephews, of Colonel Garrard, and Mr. White, cousin of Dr. Carr, visited the post today.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Jan. 16, 1911.

Dr. Christie, father of Dr. Christie, of the post, was here on a short visit to his son. Captain Rucker is away on a four months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Booth and Mrs. Roe were Christmas dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Murray. Lieut. and Mrs. K. A. Joyce were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Evans before moving into the home recently occupied by Capt. T. G. Carson. Mrs. Ferguson is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson. Lieut. and Mrs. Bryson were guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carson on Christmas Day, as were also Lieut. W. J. Büttgenbach and Mr. Meyer, of the city. Lieut. G. V. Packer spent Christmas at his home. Lieut. and Mrs. V. LaS. Rockwell went to Mrs. Rockwell's home to spend Christmas.

Mrs. Davidson entertained a number of friends informally Dec. 24 to meet Mr. and Mrs. Evans, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Evans for a few days. The garrison was asked to meet Mr. and Mrs. Evans on Dec. 26 at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Evans, when Mrs. Phalen served a most delicious egg-nog. Mrs. Holcombe gave a dinner on Christmas night for Capt. and Mrs. Bryson, Major and Mrs. Mencher, Dr. and Mrs. Richter, Lieutenants Ellis, Büttgenbach and Holcombe.

Monday and Thursday are set apart as basketball nights and the indoor tennis courts and bowling alleys are constantly used.

Capt. Frederick J. Herman has arrived at the post and taken the house formerly occupied by Captain Bryson. Lieutenant Ashbrook is also here for duty. A son was born to the wife of Capt. Arthur C. Christie, Med. Corps, on New Year's morning. Mrs. Mencher entertained at luncheon informally for Mrs. Rucker, who has left for her home, the

guests including Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Mencher gave an informal luncheon for Mrs. Bryson, entertaining also Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Talbot. Capt. and Mrs. Bryson have left for their new post at Cheyenne.

At the first hop of the season, Dec. 31, Col. and Mrs. Murray received, assisted by Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Joyce. The new hop room was opened for the first time. Supper was served at midnight as the New Year was announced by the chimes and whistles of the city. Col. and Mrs. Murray received the officers and their wives at noon on New Year's Day.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 11, 1911.

First Lieut. R. C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., returned from leave on Monday. Lieut. J. K. Herr left for his new post, West Point, on Monday. His family are visiting Mrs. Herr's father, Colonel Hoyle, for a couple of weeks until their household goods arrive.

Troop C received a handsome check from Pegins and Wright, at Junction, in recognition of efficient assistance rendered by the soldiers at a fire. The check was, however, promptly returned with a graceful note of sympathy for the firm's misfortune, coupled with an expression of appreciation of the firm's fairness in its dealings with the soldier customers and the troop's best wishes for their future success.

Mrs. Wood, widow of Gen. Oliver E. Wood, arrived on Tuesday with her son, Lieut. Norton E. Wood, 6th Field Art., and is visiting Col. and Mrs. Hoyle until her son's quarters are ready. She will make her home in the future with Lieutenant Wood. Mrs. Howell, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Butler, wife of Captain Butler, and will remain until a few days before they leave for the Philippines. The Tuesday Afternoon Euchre Club met at Mrs. Beverly P. Browne's quarters. Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Browne won the prizes. Tuesday evening, as usual, the Officers' Club was filled with the officers and ladies of the post and a very nice supper was served.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. A. L. Hall, 3d Field Art., has been very ill, but is now much improved. Little Helen Herr, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, who is visiting her grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, was taken suddenly ill Friday evening. Doctor Freeman was called in and at once diagnosed the case as appendicitis, and within nine hours she was up at the hospital being operated upon, and so far she is doing as well as can be expected.

Wednesday evening the Bridge Club met at Captain Booth's quarters. The prize-winners were Mrs. Booth and Major McMahon. Friday evening the theater in Junction City was crowded, as all were anxious to see De Wolf Hopper in "A Matinée Idol." Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan gave a delightful dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Higley and Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell. The supper hop Saturday evening brought quite a large crowd. The music by the 7th Cavalry band was excellent.

## FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 7, 1911.

The officers and ladies gave an informal hop Friday evening in the gymnasium. Capt. Lewis M. Koehler returns Jan. 9 from Fort Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry are entertaining this evening at dinner in honor of Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Myra Rivers, of St. Paul, Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr entertained Thursday for the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Olyde L. Eastman are entertaining to-night at supper for twelve guests. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Jan. 1 at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes.

Mrs. James B. Henry and daughter Elizabeth leave Feb. 1 for Leavenworth, Kas., where they will be guests of Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. McClaughey, of the Federal Prison. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hanlon have moved from the Officers' Club to quarters No. 8, Infantry garrison. Lieut. Edward B. Maynard is entertaining eight at dinner to-night at the Officers' Club. Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., returns Monday from Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Chester Shephard will move from the club to quarters No. 8, Infantry garrison.

Lieut. William E. Gillmore, of Sparta, Wis., spent the week-end at the garrison the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Lieut. Harry B. Etter, Med. Corps, has taken quarters in the Officers' Club. Infantry garrison. Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., will leave Thursday for Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Lieutenant Moreno will return to the garrison in ten days.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 11, 1911.

A bridge party was given last Wednesday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Brown in honor of their house guest, Miss Lucille Payette, of Plattsburg. Attending were Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Mr. Wheeler won a brass inkstand and Mrs. Cunningham a silver picture frame. Major Gifford left on Monday for Palm Beach, Fla., where he and his sister, Miss Gifford, will spend the winter.

Mr. Charles Moran, of Washington, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. Miss Payette was honor guest at a bridge party again on Monday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. Hicks were the hosts. The players were Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Turtle, Miss Payette, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. A half-dozen coat hangers in a leather case and a bouquet of flowers were awarded Captain Matson and Mrs. Cunningham, respectively, for highest scores.

A bridge club has been organized to meet every other Tuesday night. The members are Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. The first meeting of the club was held this week at Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's, where the prize, a year's subscription to one of the magazines, was won by Mrs. Turtle.

Miss Broadbeck, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Jackson at Fort Hunt. Lieut. Harold Geiger, who spent Christmas with Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, has returned to Fort Barrancas, Fla. Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy on Friday.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 16, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were among the dancers at the Chevy Chase hunt ball on Friday, Jan. 6. On the same evening Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and Miss Payette played cards at Lieut. and Mrs. Brown's. On Friday, Jan. 13, Miss Payette was honor guest at an afternoon bridge party given by Mrs. Turtle. Others invited were Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cunningham. The prize, a box of dainty handkerchiefs, was won by Mrs. Matson. Friday evening Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Payette played cards at Mrs. Waterhouse's. Captain Hicks and Lieutenants Turtle, Brown and Cunningham coming in after the bowling, as usual, for a chafin-dish supper.

Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., who has been in Virginia on a map making detail since November, returned to this post on Wednesday. While he was away Lieutenant Deans had quite a severe attack of pleurisy. Capt. James E. Wilson, who has been ordered here to take Captain Roberts's company, reported for duty on Thursday. Capt. Joseph Matson attended the annual banquet of the National Geographic Society at the New Willard on Saturday night, at which Mr. Wilbur Wright was the guest of honor. There were scores

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of Army people present, the toastmaster being Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, retired. The speeches were made by President Taft, Gen. Leonard Wood, who spoke of the use of the aeroplane in the Army; the German Ambassador, Count J. H. von Bernstorff; the Mexican Ambassador, Senor Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, and General Greeley. An unusual feature of the dinner was the introduction of dasheen, a new vegetable, very much like the potato. The dasheen, however, can be grown where the ground is too wet and the temperature too high for a potato. It is a native of India and it is expected to be of great value to the swampy Gulf states of our own country.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 10, 1911.

The Infantry post was the scene of a number of festivities during the holidays. Major and Mrs. B. A. Poore dispensed charming hospitality to a large number of friends New Year's morning. Miss Reynolds and Miss Byrne served egg-nog. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson entertained a large number of friends New Year's afternoon. The house was decorated attractively in Christmas greens, and all received a hearty welcome. Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Whitfield assisted in the dining room, where a delicious egg-nog was served.

Miss Reynolds entertained the 22d Infantry Ladies' Card Club on Wednesday, Jan. 4. A dainty luncheon was served late in the afternoon. The highest score was made by Mrs. J. J. Burleigh. The officers' weekly hop Friday night in the post gymnasium was a great success, largely attended by both post and town people. Mrs. Max B. Garber, of the Infantry post, entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Miss Davis, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Moore and Mrs. Herr.

Major and Mrs. Poore have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Mauborgne, of Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Butler, wife of Lieut. Col. W. C. Buttler, 22d Inf., who has been away for two months, will return to the post in a few days. Capt. F. W. Kobbé, 22d Inf., who has been on leave for the past two months, has returned. Lieut. George F. Rozelle, jr., 22d Inf., who has been spending the holidays at his home in Dallas, Texas, has returned to the post.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 7, 1911.

Mrs. Thomas M. Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, entertained this week with an enjoyable informal bridge party at the home of her sisters, the Misses Hague, in El Paso. Major and Mrs. Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, of Las Animas, Colo., have been visitors in El Paso for several weeks.

The case to try the title to the 640 acres of the Government reservation, which was recently filed by R. Y. Anderson, of El Paso, has been transferred to the Federal Court and will be tried in April. As no individual can file such claim against the Government, suit was filed against Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, post commander, as the Government's representative.

Octavia Glasgow, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., celebrated the anniversary of her birth last week by entertaining a number of her little friends with a Christmas tree and party.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 17. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Sailed Jan. 14 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleeves. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived Jan. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechtler. Arrived Jan. 12 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.





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GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. En route to Hampton Roads. Upon arrival at Hampton Roads the Washington will proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
OULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Jan. 5 from Gravesend, England, for New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Jan. 7 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. Arrived Jan. 14 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. Sailed Jan. 13 from the navy yard, New York, for Nassau, Bahamas Islands. The Patapasco is under orders to convey the Dubuque, which vessel has lost a propeller, from Nassau to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. Arrived Jan. 15 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orin W. Fowler. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived Jan. 15 at San Francisco, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At San Francisco, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

## Second Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Francisco, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NAVAJO (tender). Btsn. Daniel Dowling. At San Francisco, Cal.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

## Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Cake. At Hong Kong, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson E. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived Jan. 13 at Canton, China.

## Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George O. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
QUITROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

## In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Blapham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## TUGS.

OHOTAW, Chief Btsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSOROLA, Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
PIRCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECOMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WOMPATUOK, Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. When commissioned and ready for sea the Baltimore will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as the reliever of the Texas.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Jan. 14 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BUFFALO (transport), 8 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Jan. 12 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick K. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Charles P. Burt. Sailed Jan. 11 from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. Sailed Jan. 16 from Washington, D.C., for Hampton Roads, Va., en route to the West Indies. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Dinger. Sailed Jan. 16 from New Orleans, La., for Key West, Fla. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. Arrived Jan. 12 at Nassau, Bahamas Islands. The Dubuque has lost a propeller and is under orders to proceed under convoy of the Patapasco to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Arrived Jan. 9 at Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Mather, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. At San Juan, Porto-Rico. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Jan. 15 at Ceiba, Honduras. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MARS (collier), merchant complement. (Arthur B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 7 from Cherbourg, France, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

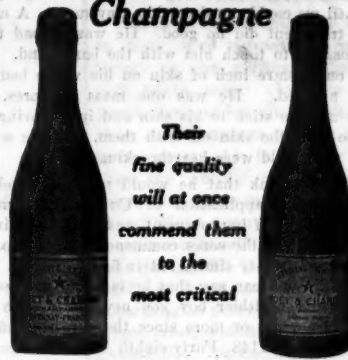
OCOTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the naval station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scates. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Osark is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Paducah has been assigned to surveying duty on the Central American coast and will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 18 to that station. She will be based on Colon. The surveying season will be from February to July, inclusive. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr. Sailed Jan. 16 from New Orleans, La., for Key West, Fla. Address there.



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PEORIA, G., Btsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The Petrel is under orders to proceed to the West Indies. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport). 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Annapolis, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Sailed Jan. 16 from New Orleans, La., for Key West, Fla. Address there.

SALM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croesley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. Arrived Jan. 16 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYMPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Sailed Jan. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Sailed Jan. 16 from New Orleans, La., for Key West, Fla. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Sailed Jan. 3 from Brest, France, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIOKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. Arrived Jan. 6 at Acapulco, Mexico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed Jan. 15 from Portsmouth, N.H., for the navy yard, New York, en route to the West Indies. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton I. H. Harard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ernest F. Edwards. Arrived Jan. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived Jan. 9 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

## Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.



## NO HEALTHY SKIN LEFT

"My son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. A medical college's treatment did no good. He was so bad that it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking.

"I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years or more since the cure was effected. Robert Wattam, 1148 Forty-eighth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1909."

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
TARPOON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
OASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
PEREY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. Arrived Jan. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
DAVIS (torpedo boat). Ensign John W. Lewis. At Santa Barbara, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
FOX (torpedo boat). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At Santa Barbara, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
ROWAN (torpedo boat). Ensign Robert Gross. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedo boat). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Oritenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Oritenden. At San Diego, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Oritenden. At San Diego, Cal.

### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Ocanisa. At Manila, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MOOASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboats: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingy, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.  
FISH HAWK. Chief Bten. William Martin. At Coden, Ala. Address there.

### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.  
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Croce. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Parcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertolletti. At the navy yard, Pagan Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipale is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bten. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.V. (converted cruiser).  
[We omit the list of Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission, and Naval Militia vessels this week.]

### WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

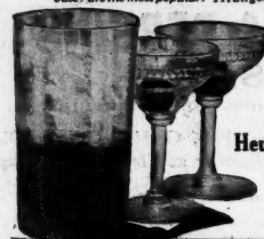
A great general was taking his regiment into action. He sent forward a detail of men to make gaps in a rail fence to avoid the heavy loss sure to result if the whole body of men paused to tear it down. The coolest and finest man in the detail was a young soldier who had never been under fire before. When he began pulling down the fence he fancied he had disturbed a nest of hornets, as he thought he heard them singing fiercely about his ears. But the lad was not going to run from hornets when there was more serious business ahead. Ignoring the angry insects, he opened the fence and re-



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joined the regiment without being stung. In a day or two he was surprised to hear that he was to be promoted.

"But," he said modestly, "I don't think I deserve promotion over the others."

"My boy," replied the general, "I saw you pull down that fence. You were the coolest man under fire I ever saw."

The man gasped, stared and turned pale.

"What!" he exclaimed, regardless of grammar. "Was them wasps bullets?"—Joe Miller.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued during week of Dec. 20—Aiming apparatus for guns, Karl Voller; automobile torpedo, William M. Douglas. Issued week of Dec. 27—Explosive, Charles E. Griffing; single trigger mechanism for firearms, Emil F. Flues; magazine for guns, Harald Sunngard; nitro-cellulose gunpowder, Conrad Hubert Heinrich Claessen, Berlin, Germany, assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; projectile, Joseph Francis O'Byrne and Thomas A. Flood; projectile for ordnance, Eugene Schneider. Issued week of Jan. 3, 1911—Cartridge shell, Louie A. Sherman and Harry E. Sherman; gun carriage, Norbert Koch; safety device for grenades projecting from small arms, Franz Deubler; automobile torpedo, Horatio G. Gillmor. Inventions by those in the U.S. Navy, patents issued week of Jan. 3: Fly catching pistol, No. 980,633, Capt. Edward E. Hayden, U.S.N. By those in the U.S. Army: Multiplex telephony and telegraphy, Nos. 980,356-7-8-9, Major George Owen Squier, U.S.A. Issued week of Jan. 13—Automatic firearm, Paul Marie Mentenye and Pierre Albin Degaille; gun, Ross Hazelrigg; a tube or liner for ordnance, Hudson Maxim; magazine pistol, Gioacchino Maggio; revolver holster, Frank R. Lewis; chemical shot firer, John Dowd; aerial torpedo, John W. Currell; dirigible aerial torpedo, John W. Currell. Inventions by those in the U.S. Army—Grenade, Lieut. Col. Edwin Burr Babitt, U.S.A.

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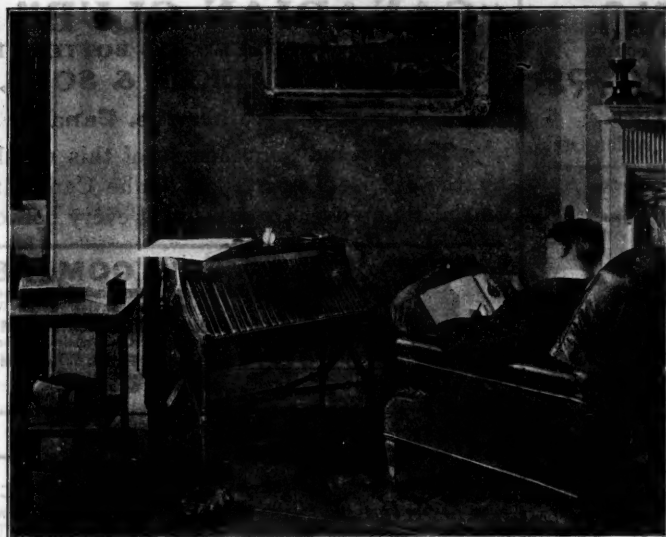
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**The Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica**

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The articles have been written by 1,500 contributors, all of whom are recognized experts and authorities.

Every article is right up-to-date and all the newest information and the latest results of research in every field have been incorporated.

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To a degree never before realized, the new work is cosmopolitan—cosmopolitan in its contributors, in its subject-matter, and in its method of treatment. For instance, 123 members of the staff of 39 American Universities and Colleges figure in the list of contributors, beside many others who are practical experts.

**A Whole Library of Military Matter**

Military history, as such, did not occur in the Ninth Edition at all. The Crimean War, for example, was regarded only as an incident in the political histories of England, Russia, France, Italy and the rest. THE NUMBER OF MILITARY ARTICLES, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES, has been RAISED FROM 350 in the previous edition to 1,000 in the new edition. In its ARTICLES ON CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES, THE NEW BRITANNICA FILLS A NOTABLE GAP which existed, not only in encyclopædias, but in English literature. The general articles upon such subjects as "Cavalry," "Fortification," "Ordnance," have been contributed by MEN WHOSE AUTHORITY in their particular subjects IS UNQUESTIONED.

**Fortification and Siegecraft: A Remarkable and Typical Article**

This striking article by Colonel L. C. Jackson, C.M.G., Assistant Director of Fortifications at the British War Office, might almost be called a text-book on the subject. A short summary of it is here given because it is not only a remarkable treatise on Fortifications but also because it is in a large measure TYPICAL OF ALL THE ARTICLES OF LARGE SCOPE in the new Encyclopædia Britannica. It is COMPREHENSIVE YET FULL OF DETAIL; HISTORICAL YET COMPLETELY UP-TO-DATE; SCHOLARLY YET PRACTICAL; TECHNICAL IN A HIGH DEGREE, YET OF ABSORBING INTEREST; ON ACCOUNT OF ITS PURELY HUMAN ELEMENTS, to the layman as well as to the military student or the military savant.

The Ninth Edition contained about 6,000 words and some 13 illustrations on the subject of Fortification. Colonel Jackson's article in the Eleventh Edition runs into about 55,000 WORDS and there are over 100 ILLUSTRATIONS in the text.

After devoting a few paragraphs to the theory of defence by fortification, Colonel Jackson launches into the history of his subject, giving an account of the methods of the ancient art of classical times and of the condition at the opening of the Christian era. He then goes on to the Dark Ages, through which the Eastern Empire kept alive the twin sciences of fortification and siegecraft long enough for the Crusaders to learn from them what had been lost in the West. A detailed and illustrated description is given of the defences used by the Visigoths, allies of Rome, at Carcassonne, Toulouse, in the 5th century, and of the same defences remodelled in the 13th century. Then follows an interesting account of the rise of the seigneurial castles of the feudal period, together with some information concerning the siegecraft of those times. After that comes an account of the tremendous changes in fortification necessitated by the invention of gunpowder. The following subjects are then dealt with:—Early writers on fortifications; Martini of Siena; Machiavelli; Period of 1512-1527; Development of the bulwark, the rampart, the ditch, the escarp and counterscarp, the glacis, the trace, the bastion, the indented trace, the tenaille trace, the bastioned trace, and all the variations of these which were invented prior to 1589, when the notable work of Speckle of Strassburg was published; The development of the reinforced trace and the complete bastioned trace; The 17th century and the French engineers; The great master de Vauban and his successor Cormontaigne; The unorthodox systems of Chasseloup-Laubat and Choumara; the Dutch and German schools; Details of the defences of Sedan and Saarlouis; The genius of Montalembert; Foundation of the polygonal system of our time; Entrenched camps; Final period of smooth bore artillery; Defences of the Prussians, of the Austrians, of the Germanic confederation, of the Bavarians; Development of the detached fort and the entrenched camp; Period of 1855-1870; The Crimean War and the rifled gun; The defences of Antwerp; Period of 1870-1885; Introduction of the long shell with high-explosive bursting charge; End of old school and beginning of modern fortification dating from 1885; Strengthened revetments; Thick concrete roofs; Cupolas and shielded guns; Principles of modern fortification; Details of the fortification of Metz; De-

tails of modern fortification; Detached forts, the enceinte, the safety armament, strategic pivots, artillery positions, defence of intervals of forts, communications, barrier forts; General Brialmont's theoretical claim; Types of detached forts described and illustrated; Bomb-proof protection; Armour; Casemates, cupolas and turrets; Sir George Clarke and unarmoured systems; Infantry redoubts; Opposing views on armour, gun positions, etc.

A section of the article is devoted to the Attack of Fortresses. After giving a very interesting history of the subject down to modern times, the author deals with the Peninsular War, the Crimean War, and the Franco-German War. (Fort Arthur is dealt with under the article in the Russo-Japanese War.) Then come: A chapter on Modern Siege Warfare; A chapter on Military Mining; and a section on Field Fortification, Ancient and Modern.

The whole concludes with a number of fascinating anecdotes of heroism, cowardice, and other traits of human nature brought out by sieges down through the ages.

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